

Also, a bill (H. R. 3886) granting an increase of pension to Frances Rains Chatfield; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAZARO: A bill (H. R. 3887) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Alphonse Desmare, deceased, and others; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 3888) granting a pension to Sarah J. Harn; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 3889) for the relief of George A. Berry; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3890) granting a pension to Sarah E. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 3891) granting a pension to Charles M. Conaway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3892) for the relief of Frank H. Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3893) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Bonner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 3894) to renew patent No. 55769; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. PARK of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 3895) for the relief of the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway Co., a corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 3896) granting a pension to Nancy Blitz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROACH: A bill (H. R. 3897) granting a pension to Sarah Jane Silvey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 3898) granting a pension to Oliver P. Krutz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3899) granting a pension to Mary Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 3900) to cancel two allotments made to Richard Bell, deceased, embracing land within the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3901) granting a pension to Guy B. Pendleton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TINCHER: A bill (H. R. 3902) granting an increase of pension to Martha Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARD of New York: A bill (H. R. 3903) for the relief of various owners of vessels and cargoes damaged by the U. S. S. *Lamberton*; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3904) granting a pension to Marilla Robertson Coleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEAVER: A bill (H. R. 3905) granting a pension to Samuel B. Pickens; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TEMPLE: Resolution (H. Res. 93) providing for the payment to Cora E. Gray, widow of Samuel H. Gray, late official reporter of debates of the House of Representatives, a sum equal to one year's salary as official reporter of debates and \$250 as funeral expenses of said Samuel H. Gray; to the Committee on Accounts.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

232. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Walter C. Boynton, 13-137 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich., approving Secretary Mellon's tax-reduction plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

233. Also (by request), petition of citizens of Springfield, Mass., urging the abolishment of discriminatory tax on small-arms ammunition and firearms; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

234. By Mr. ABERNETHY: Petition of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, relative to the reduction of Federal taxes and the manner in which they are collected; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

235. By Mr. BULWINKLE: Petition of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, praying for a reduction in Federal taxes, and other matters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

236. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the General Motors Corporation, favoring repeal of all excise taxes on automobiles, trucks, repair parts, tires, and accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

237. By Mr. FULMER: Petition of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, Columbia, S. C., urging the repeal of taxes on telegraph messages and telephone tolls; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

238. By Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska: Petition of 57 citizens of Nebraska, opposing the drainage of the Winneshiek bottom

lands which lie along the upper Mississippi River bottom between Lynxville and De Soto, Wis.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

239. By Mr. KING: Petition of Ralph B. O'Neill and 700 other American citizens of the fifteenth congressional district of Illinois, petitioning Congress to take immediate steps to collect the \$10,000,000,000, both principal and interest, now owing to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

240. By Mr. LEATHERWOOD: Petition of the Auxiliary No. 8, N. A. L. C., Salt Lake City, Utah, relative to a fair adjustment of salaries of postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

241. Also, petition of the Kiwanis Club, of Price, Utah, relative to the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

242. Also, petition of the board of county commissioners of Carbon County, Utah, relative to the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

243. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Donora Woman's Club, of Donora, Pa., indorsing the Towner-Sterling bill; to the Committee on Education.

244. By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of the Bismarck, N. Dak., Association of Commerce, December 5, 1923, protesting against increase of rates on lignite coal proposed by railroads of the Northwest at a time when the State of North Dakota is suffering from economic want; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

245. Also, petition of the Association of Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers of Bismarck, N. Dak., urging minimum salary of \$2,000 for letter carriers and clerks and maximum salary of \$2,400; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

246. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce, Jamestown, N. Dak., urging repeal of telephone and telegraph tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### SENATE.

Monday, December 17, 1923.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious and blessed God, we come into Thy presence this morning thanking Thee for all the mercies with which Thou dost crown our days. As we look to the duties awaiting this Chamber, we humbly beseech Thee for guidance and direction in the ways along Thine own thinking that Thy glory may be advanced and good be accomplished. In the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

#### PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Library:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the fourth annual report of Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, dated December 3, 1923, which was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 5 of the act entitled "An act creating a commission for the maintenance, control, care, etc., of the Perry's Victory Memorial on Put in Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1322-1324).

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1923.

#### REPORT OF GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 21 of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the report of the Governor

General of the Philippine Islands, together with the reports of the heads of the departments of the Philippine government, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1922.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of War as to the printing of this report as a congressional document.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1923.

[NOTE.—Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.]

#### REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 12 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the twenty-third annual report of the Governor of Porto Rico, together with the reports of the heads of the several departments of the Porto Rican government, also that of the auditor, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of War that this report be printed as a congressional document.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1923.

[NOTE.—Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.]

#### PORTO RICAN FRANCHISES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 38 of the act approved March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 951), entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith certified copies of each of 24 franchises granted by the public service commission of Porto Rico. The copies of the franchises inclosed are described in the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting them to me.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1923.

#### SALARIES IN THE UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing by location, salary range, and bureau designation employees receiving an aggregate annual salary of \$2,000 and over as of December 1, 1923, for the central office, and as of November 1, 1923, for the field service, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a special report relative to a proposed amendment to the original act constituting the Federal Board for Vocational Education, proposing to continue the work of promotion of vocational rehabilitation of the civilian disabled, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted pursuant to law, relative to disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, made in the States and Territories under the provisions of law and of an act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908," providing for an increase in the annual appropriation for the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts made by the act of August 30, 1890, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### SENATOR FROM TEXAS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate certain papers relating to the election of the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MAYFIELD] and refers them to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Ernst	King	Robinson
Ashurst	Fernald	Ladd	Sheppard
Ball	Ferris	Lenroot	Shields
Bayard	Fess	Lodge	Shipstead
Borah	Fletcher	McKellar	Shortridge
Brandeggee	Frazier	McKinley	Simmons
Brookhart	George	McLean	Smith
Broussard	Gerry	McNary	Smoot
Bruce	Glass	Mayfield	Spencer
Bursum	Gooding	Moses	Stanfield
Cameron	Greene	Neely	Stanley
Capper	Hale	Norbeck	Stephens
Caraway	Harrell	Norris	Sterling
Copeland	Harris	Oddie	Swanson
Couzens	Harrison	Overman	Underwood
Cummins	Heflin	Owen	Wadsworth
Curtis	Howell	Pepper	Walsh, Mass.
Dale	Johnson, Calif.	Phipps	Walsh, Mont.
Dial	Johnson, Minn.	Pittman	Warren
Dill	Jones, N. Mex.	Ralston	Watson
Edge	Jones, Wash.	Ransdell	Weller
Edwards	Kendrick	Reed, Mo.	Wheeler
Elkins	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	Willis

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Ninety-two Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had adopted a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 7) providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 20, 1923, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock m, Thursday, January 3, 1924, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

[On motion of Mr. LODGE, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.]

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 70) authorizing payment of the salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for December, 1923, on the 20th day of that month, and it was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the City Council of the City of Chicago, Ill., favoring amendment of the so-called Volstead Act so as to permit the sale of light wines and beers, as well as the manufacture and transportation thereof, and also protesting against Federal encroachments on the rights of the States, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCLEAN presented a resolution of the New Haven (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the so-called Mellon tax-reduction plan, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the directors of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce, of Norwich, and of James Wyper, vice president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, both in the State of Connecticut, praying for the adoption of the so-called Mellon tax-reduction plan, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions of Alden Skinner Camp, No. 45, Sons of Veterans, of Rockville; of Admiral Foote Camp, No. 17, Sons of Veterans, of New Haven; of Geo. Van Horn Camp, No. 39, Sons of Veterans, of Milford; of Griffin A. Stedman Camp, No. 6, Sons of Veterans, of Hartford; of Nathan Hale Camp, No. 1, Sons of Veterans, of New Haven; of Loren D. Penfield Camp, No. 16, Sons of Veterans, of New Britain; of Chas. L. Upham Camp, No. 7, Sons of Veterans, of Meriden; and of the H. A. Grant Camp, No. 24, Sons of Veterans, of Thompsonville, all in the State of Connecticut, favoring the enactment of legislation providing pensions of \$72 per month for Civil War veterans and of \$50 per month for their widows, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a resolution of the League of Women Voters, of Stamford, Conn., favoring an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting child labor, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Hartford Real Estate Board, praying for the enactment of legislation to tax the income from future issues of the classes of bonds that are now tax free, and also favoring the so-called Mellon tax-reduction plan, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. EDGE presented petitions, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of the State of New Jersey, praying for the participa-



tion of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CAPPER presented memorials of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Humboldt, Lawrence, Pittsburg, Norcatur, Wichita, Clay City, Ness City, Anson, Norton, Franklin County, and Oakland, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the adoption of a proposed amendment to the Constitution granting equal rights to women, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Virginia, praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution of the directors of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, favoring the passage of legislation to make valid and enforceable written provisions or agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts, maritime transactions, or commerce among the States or Territories or with foreign nations, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FLETCHER presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Florida, praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of sundry rural letter carriers of Crawford County, Ark., praying for the enactment of legislation providing an equipment allowance of 6 cents per mile per day for rural letter carriers, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Hot Springs (Ark.) Chamber of Commerce favoring the enactment of legislation repealing the tax on telegraph messages, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the Young Women's Christian Association of the University of Arkansas, of Fayetteville, and of sundry citizens of Hot Springs, all in the State of Arkansas, praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILLIS presented petitions of the board and staff and sundry members of the Young Women's Christian Association, of Columbus, Ohio, and also of members of sundry clubs and organizations in the State of Ohio, praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the memorial of Thomas H. Tracy, chairman, Alexander L. Smith, Frank E. Calkins, Meyer Geleerd, and Erwin Effler, members of a committee appointed at a mass meeting of citizens held at Toledo, Ohio, protesting against the enactment of legislation limiting the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress and of the legislatures of the several States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. KEYES. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably without amendment sundry Senate resolutions. They are the usual resolutions, in the usual form, and I ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read for information the first resolution sent to the desk.

The reading clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 53), submitted by Mr. WARREN on the 11th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next resolution sent to the desk will be read.

The READING CLERK. Senate Resolution No. 60.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. JONES of Washington. What is the resolution?

Mr. ROBINSON. Reserving the right to object, let the resolution be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 60), submitted by Mr. LENROOT on the 12th instant, was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

Mr. JONES of Washington. What does the resolution provide with reference to the stenographic rate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution reads "not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words."

Mr. JONES of Washington. That is not the usual form of such resolutions. I think the preceding resolution read "\$1.25 per printed page." I know the usual form of such resolutions has heretofore been \$1.25 per printed page, and we ought to know why there is a change in the form.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There are four other resolutions in the same terms upon the same general subject.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Let me ask how the preceding resolution just agreed to read?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution which has just been agreed to reads "not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words."

Mr. JONES of Washington. I understood that it read "\$1.25 per printed page." I understand now that we have provided in the law a change to 25 cents a hundred words. Therefore I have no objection to the resolution.

Mr. KING. I would like to inquire for information, from the chairman of the committee reporting the resolution or the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], by what means they reached the conclusion that \$1.25 per printed page was a reasonable compensation to be paid? I have been advised that that amount is rather excessive, that it allows too much to the stenographer and too much for printing. I have no opinion in regard to the matter and I shall be glad to obtain information upon the subject.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, until about five years ago the usual price paid for such work was \$1.50 per printed page. I think about five years ago the price fixed was changed to \$1.25 per printed page. But at the last session of Congress the price was changed to 25 cents per hundred words. I will say to the junior Senator from Utah that I think 25 cents per hundred words is somewhat less than the old rate of \$1.50 per printed page.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. KEYES, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate Resolution 7, submitted by Mr. WADSWORTH on the 6th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs or any subcommittee thereof be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. KEYES, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate Resolution No. 12, submitted by Mr. BALL on the 16th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer

oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. KEYES, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate Resolution No. 28, submitted by Mr. CAPPER on the 10th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Claims, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. KEYES, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate Resolution No. 48, submitted by Mr. SMOOR on the 11th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Sixty-eighth Congress at such times and places as they may deem advisable; to make investigations into internal revenue, customs, currency, and coinage matters, and other matters within its jurisdiction, and to compile and prepare statistics and documents relating thereto as directed from time to time by the Senate and as may be necessary; and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof; to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such expert, stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary; and all of the expenses of such committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and the committee is authorized to order such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

#### MANUFACTURE OF SUPPLIES AT LEAVENWORTH PENITENTIARY.

Mr. OVERMAN. From the Committee on the Judiciary I report back favorably with an amendment the bill (S. 794) to equip the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government, for the compensation of prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes. I give notice that at an early day I will call up the bill for consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 1308) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase a tract of land, with sufficient water right attached, for the use and occupancy of the Temoak Band of homeless Indians, located at Ruby Valley, Nev.;

A bill (S. 1309) for the relief of settlers and town-site occupants of certain lands in the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev.; and

A bill (S. 1310) to establish a Government Indian school at Elko, Nev.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1311) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station on the Humboldt River in the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1312) to regulate the interstate use of automobiles and all self-propelled vehicles which use the public highways in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1313) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Ely, Nev.;

A bill (S. 1314) to increase limit of cost heretofore fixed by Congress for purchase of site and erection of building for use of post office at Fallon, Nev.; and

A bill (S. 1315) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Tonopah, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1316) for the relief of Annie H. Martin; and

A bill (S. 1317) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of George Lockley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1318) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Callahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 1319) to establish load lines for certain vessels; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1320) to establish a national conservatory of music for the education of pupils in music in all its branches, vocal and instrumental, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 1321) for the relief of Willis-Smith-Crall Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1322) to amend paragraph 11 of section 1001 of an act entitled "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved November 23, 1921; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HEFLIN:

A bill (S. 1323) for the relief of Eugene K. Stondemire; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 1324) granting a pension to Thomas McSherry (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1325) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Canell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 1326) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1327) increasing the limit of cost of a public building and site at Athens, McMinn County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1328) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Etowah, McMinn County, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece; and

A bill (S. 1329) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Athens, McMinn County, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 1330) for the relief of the estate of Ely N. Sonnenstrahl, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DILL:

A bill (S. 1331) to authorize the payment of certain taxes to Stevens and Ferry Counties, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 1332) granting a pension to Charles Adkins;

A bill (S. 1333) granting a pension to G. E. Robinson;

A bill (S. 1334) granting a pension to Millie Snedeker; and

A bill (S. 1335) granting an increase of pension to Earl W. Newlon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 1336) for the relief of Nicholas P. Petterson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 1337) to create a department of education, to authorize appropriations for the conduct of said department, to authorize the appropriation of money to encourage the States in the promotion and support of education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BALL:

A bill (S. 1338) to provide for an investigation and report upon the condition of the Chain Bridge across the Potomac River and the preparation of plans for a bridge to take the place thereof should it be deemed necessary;

A bill (S. 1339) to authorize the widening of Georgia Avenue between Fairmont Street and Gresham Place NW.;

A bill (S. 1340) to make the necessary survey and to prepare a plan of a proposed parkway to connect the old Civil War forts in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 1341) to authorize the opening of a minor street from Georgia Avenue to Ninth Street NW. through squares 2875 and 2877, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1342) to amend an act approved February 28, 1899, entitled "An act relative to the payment of claims for material and labor furnished for District of Columbia buildings"; and

A bill (S. 1343) to authorize the widening of Fourth Street south of Cedar Street NW., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 1344) granting a pension to John King; and



A bill (S. 1345) granting an increase of pension to Herbert O. Kohr (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1346) for the relief of Frank H. Little; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 1347) declaring the Quartermaster's Volunteers to be held and considered a part of the United States Army in the Civil War, and to be classified as Quartermaster's Volunteers, United States Volunteers; and

A bill (S. 1348) declaring David Hayes to have been a member of the Quartermaster's Volunteers, United States Volunteers, and directing the Secretary of War to issue a certificate of discharge from same to his heir; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

A bill (S. 1349) for the relief of Paymaster Charles R. O'Leary, United States Navy; and

A bill (S. 1350) for the relief of officers of the regular Navy who were retired since December 31, 1921, by reason of physical disability which originated in line of duty during time of war while holding higher temporary rank; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1351) for the relief of Morris Dietrich;

A bill (S. 1352) for the relief of Adam K. Baylor; and

A bill (S. 1353) for the relief of Annie McColgan; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1354) granting a pension to Ada Souder;

A bill (S. 1355) granting a pension to John H. Smith, alias Henry H. Smith;

A bill (S. 1356) granting a pension to Elizabeth N. Potter;

A bill (S. 1357) granting a pension to Harriet Bache;

A bill (S. 1358) granting a pension to Mary Roland;

A bill (S. 1359) granting a pension to George D. Jones;

A bill (S. 1360) granting an increase of pension to Ella W. Morrow; and

A bill (S. 1361) granting a pension to Nellie Roche McAndrew; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1362) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Georgia E. Morrison, administratrix of the estate of George Smith, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

A bill (S. 1363) to provide free transportation in the mails of bulletins of information to voters; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. SPENCER:

A bill (S. 1364) for the relief of Dr. O. H. Tittmann, former Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. KEYES:

A bill (S. 1365) granting a pension to Roscoe C. Drew; and

A bill (S. 1366) granting an increase of pension to Carl H. Ellis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORBECK:

A bill (S. 1367) granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak.; and

A bill (S. 1368) granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 1369) to amend an act entitled "An act for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fourth judicial circuit, for the appointment of additional district judges for certain districts, providing for an annual conference of certain judges, and for other purposes," approved September 14, 1922; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Pennsylvania:

A bill (S. 1370) authorizing the granting of war-risk insurance to Capt. Earl L. Naiden, Air Service, United States Army; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1371) to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALSH of Montana:

A bill (S. 1372) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hart (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELKINS:

A bill (S. 1373) making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, other than officers of the regular forces, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1374) to authorize the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near a point about a mile and a half west of Williamson, Mingo County, W. Va., and near the mouth of Turkey Creek, Pike County, Ky.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A bill (S. 1375) to authorize the General of the Armies to remain on the active list; and

A bill (S. 1376) to provide for the equitable distribution of captured war devices and trophies to the States and Territories of the United States and to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1377) to remit the duty on a carillon of bells to be imported for the Park Avenue Baptist Church, of New York City, N. Y.; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1378) for the relief of the Riverside Contracting Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDGE:

A bill (S. 1379) authorizing the President to appoint Leo P. Quinn to the position and rank of major in the United States Army and immediately retire him with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his discharge;

A bill (S. 1380) for the advancement of certain retired officers of the United States Army;

A bill (S. 1381) for the relief of Edward S. Farrow; and

A bill (S. 1382) concerning the recognition of the military status of persons who honorably served in the American National Red Cross with the United States Army overseas and in the theater of war in the recent European war and faithfully performed Red Cross services in aid of the soldiers or sailors of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1383) granting a pension to Amelia M. Hetherington;

A bill (S. 1384) granting a pension to Gertrude Helen Skillman Kerr; and

A bill (S. 1385) for the relief of John H. Lang; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1386) for the relief of Nathan Matthews; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1387) to provide for payment of the amount of a war-risk insurance policy to a beneficiary designated by Capt. John W. Loveland, jr., deceased; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1388) to improve the navigability of waters of the United States by preventing oil pollution thereof; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1389) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1390) to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the acts of August 4, 1914, August 15, 1914, March 3, 1915, September 7, 1916, and June 21, 1917; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 1391) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims for adjudging the rights of the Otoe and Missouri Tribes of Indians for compensation on a basis of guardian and ward, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to adjust the claims between the Otoe and Missouri Tribes of Indians and the Omaha Indians to certain moneys received by the Omaha Indians; and

A bill (S. 1392) authorizing the Ponca Tribe of Indians residing in the States of Oklahoma and Nebraska to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1393) to adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee and loyal absentee Shawnee Tribes of Indians;

A bill (S. 1394) authorizing the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in Oklahoma to submit claims to the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 1395) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to render final judgment on any claims of the Cherokee Nation against the United States in relation to tribal lands, funds, or property; and

A bill (S. 1396) to amend the act of Congress approved June 30, 1913; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FESS:

A bill (S. 1397) granting a pension to Carrie McFoster;

A bill (S. 1398) granting a pension to Ada M. Young;

A bill (S. 1399) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia L. Nelson;

A bill (S. 1400) granting a pension to George Hurtt;

A bill (S. 1401) granting a pension to John Scott;

A bill (S. 1402) granting a pension to Virginia M. Gearhart;

A bill (S. 1403) granting a pension to Edmond L. Smith;

A bill (S. 1404) granting a pension to Mary E. Hart;

A bill (S. 1405) granting a pension to Mary J. Kearns; and

A bill (S. 1406) granting a pension to Amanda Wishard; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1407) for the relief of Ferdinand E. Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1408) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education, to provide for co-operation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries, to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure," approved February 23, 1917;

A bill (S. 1409) to provide for the promotion of physical education in the United States through cooperation with the States in the preparation and payment of supervisors and teachers of physical education, including health supervisors and school nurses, to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1410) to create a national university at the seat of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 1411) to amend the vocational rehabilitation act to exempt from taxation amounts heretofore or hereafter received thereunder as training pay and allowances; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 1412) granting a pension to Elizabeth Eck (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1413) granting a pension to John H. Kane (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1414) granting a pension to Jane Crandall (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1415) granting an increase of pension to John Osborn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1416) granting a pension to Ida L. Van Nattan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1417) granting an increase of pension to George Taylor Lee and Milton Lee (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1418) granting an increase of pension to William J. Eaton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1419) granting a pension to Nettie Belle Perkins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1420) granting a pension to Margaret E. Dotson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1421) granting a pension to May Williams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1422) granting an increase of pension to Lucy R. Allen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1423) granting an increase of pension to Minerva J. Elliott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1424) granting an increase of pension to Andrew L. McCammish (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1425) granting an increase of pension to Rosann Cooper (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1426) granting a pension to Lydia M. Myers (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

A bill (S. 1427) for the relief of Rosa L. Yarbrough; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 1428) to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to those who have served with the military and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. LENROOT:

A bill (S. 1429) to establish Nicolet National Park in the State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. ELKINS:

A bill (S. 1430) granting a pension to Sarah Garrell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED of Missouri:

A bill (S. 1431) for the relief of J. B. Porter;

A bill (S. 1432) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of Mary Clerkin;

A bill (S. 1433) to reimburse Martin Carroll for additional facework on walls of officers' quarters over the price named in the contract for the United States noncommissioned officers' quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.;

A bill (S. 1434) for the relief of the heirs of Patrick McIntyre, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1435) for the relief of Faxon, Horton, & Gallagher; Long Bros. Grocery Co.; A. Rieger; Rothenberg & Schloss; Ryley, Wilson & Co.; and Van Noy News Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1436) to cheapen the cost of transportation of farm products, coal, ore, and other merchandise by creating a water route to carry the products of the central portions of the United States to the Gulf of Mexico and to afford a more direct connection with the Panama Canal and ocean trade, by providing for the improvement and completion for navigation purposes of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1437) to erect a Federal building in the city of West Plains, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government;

A bill (S. 1438) to erect a Federal building in the city of Caruthersville, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government;

A bill (S. 1439) to purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the city of Fredericktown, Mo.;

A bill (S. 1440) to erect a Federal building in the city of Lamar, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government;

A bill (S. 1441) to reimburse Latimer & Benning for losses sustained in erecting a United States post office and courthouse at Las Cruces, N. Mex.; and

A bill (S. 1442) to erect a Federal building in the city of Farmington, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1443) to correct the military record of J. W. Metler;

A bill (S. 1444) for the relief of Capt. W. B. Finney;

A bill (S. 1445) for the relief of Ferdinand A. Roy;

A bill (S. 1446) for the relief of Northrop Banks; and

A bill (S. 1447) to authorize the President of the United States to promote Charles Augustus Pfeffer to the grade of major in the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States, and for the relief of said Charles Augustus Pfeffer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1448) granting an increase of pension to William G. Pellow;

A bill (S. 1449) granting an increase of pension to Sallie E. Patrick;

A bill (S. 1450) granting a pension to William F. Murray;

A bill (S. 1451) granting an increase of pension to George Morrison;

A bill (S. 1452) granting an increase of pension to Frank Morgan;

A bill (S. 1453) granting a pension to Nannie Martin;

A bill (S. 1454) granting a pension to J. H. Martin;

A bill (S. 1455) granting a pension to John H. Isiley;

A bill (S. 1456) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hayes;

A bill (S. 1457) granting an increase of pension to James Hanners;

A bill (S. 1458) granting a pension to Raleigh H. Hamilton;

A bill (S. 1459) granting a pension to James Grogan;

A bill (S. 1460) granting a pension to Z. H. Golden;

A bill (S. 1461) granting a pension to Lucy L. Garrison;

A bill (S. 1462) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Fogle;

A bill (S. 1463) granting a pension to Edward F. Rostock;

A bill (S. 1464) granting a pension to Catherine L. Nixon Rogers;

A bill (S. 1465) granting a pension to B. F. Shields;

A bill (S. 1466) granting a pension to Joseph F. Shoemaker;

A bill (S. 1467) granting a pension to Mary E. Stafford;

A bill (S. 1468) granting a pension to Mrs. C. A. Thomas;

A bill (S. 1469) granting an increase of pension to Eddie Thomas;



A bill (S. 1470) granting a pension to Fannie Wagner;  
A bill (S. 1471) granting an increase of pension to Mary Reilly;

A bill (S. 1472) granting a pension to W. T. Powell;  
A bill (S. 1473) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan J. Ragner;

A bill (S. 1474) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas Recob;

A bill (S. 1475) granting a pension to Amelia Perry;  
A bill (S. 1476) granting a pension to Daniel Donohoe;  
A bill (S. 1477) granting a pension to John F. Ellis;  
A bill (S. 1478) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Commons;

A bill (S. 1479) granting a pension to Emilie Deetz;  
A bill (S. 1480) granting a pension to John T. Clark;  
A bill (S. 1481) granting a pension to Rhoda Button;  
A bill (S. 1482) granting a pension to Sarah V. Burke;  
A bill (S. 1483) granting an increase of pension to Ella R. Brown;

A bill (S. 1484) granting a pension to Lucinda Boos;  
A bill (S. 1485) granting a pension to Daniel J. Begley;  
A bill (S. 1486) granting a pension to Gallant Hays (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1487) granting a pension to Andrew J. Williams;  
A bill (S. 1488) granting a pension to Daniel Wootan;  
A bill (S. 1489) granting a pension to Harry Wright; and  
A bill (S. 1490) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Ward; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KING:  
A bill (S. 1491) to amend an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEFLIN:  
A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 44) to provide for a monument to Maj. Gen. William Crawford Gorgas, late Surgeon General of the United States Army; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:  
A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 45) permitting an additional use of certain funds by the United States Shipping Board; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. EDGE:  
A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 46) for the relief of Capt. Ramon B. Harrison; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 47) establishing a congressional committee to consider ways and means through legislation to lighten the responsibilities of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE.

Mr. KING. I submit a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the activities of the Alien Property Custodian's office, and ask that it may be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution (S. Res. 72) was read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a select committee of five Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate, which committee is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the acts of the Alien Property Custodian and the administration of the Alien Property Custodian's office, and particularly to investigate the following matters and things: (a) The seizure and appraisal of property, the care of the property seized, whether or not waste has been permitted in relation thereto, and the costs and fees allowed paid for such care; (b) the sale and conversion of property by the Alien Property Custodian, whether or not authorized by law; (c) whether such conversions have been by public sale or through private negotiation; (d) whether or not the moneys received by such conversions were adequate and represent the real value of the property converted; (e) whether or not sales have been made to agents, officials, attorneys, or other persons having fiduciary relations to such property; (f) the sale of patents, trade-marks, and trade names to the so-called Chemical Foundation, a corporation of Delaware, or to any other persons or corporations, and the sale of properties of the Bosch Magneto Co.; (g) and further to investigate the relations of the Department of Justice to the business and affairs of the Alien Property Custodian, whether there has been any influence or pressure exerted by any Government official or officials, or other persons, to prevent criminal or civil proceedings in relation to any of such transactions; and generally to investigate all matters touching the legality, good faith, and necessity of all transactions and conversions affecting the property held in trust by the Alien Property Custodian.

The committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to sit during the session or during any recess of

the Senate and at such places as may be deemed advisable. Any subcommittee duly authorized thereto shall have the same powers as are conferred upon said select committee by this resolution.

#### VIOLATIONS OF ANTITRUST ACTS.

Mr. KING. I submit a resolution calling upon the Attorney General of the United States for certain information and ask its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution (S. Res. 73) was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Whereas the Federal Trade Commission has conducted investigations of alleged violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Act against monopolies and unlawful restraints of trade and has transmitted to the Attorney General the record of more than 60 such investigations, indicating a violation of said acts, for the initiation of such proceedings for the enforcement of the law as the Attorney General may be advised to make; and

Whereas the Attorney General has taken no action upon said records transmitted to him by the Federal Trade Commission for the purpose of securing indictments against the parties named therein and has brought no proceedings for the prevention of such violations by injunction or otherwise: Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Attorney General is hereby directed to report to the Senate the particulars and specifications of all cases transmitted to him by the Federal Trade Commission, presumably indicating a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act or of the Clayton Act, together with a statement as to why prosecutions by indictment or injunction have not been brought in each of said cases; and further report to the Senate the number of cases pending, both criminal and civil, for the enforcement of said acts, or either of them, the time for which said actions have been pending, and the reason, if any there be, why such cases are not being prosecuted; and to report further to the Senate the intention of the Attorney General with respect thereto.

INGHAM G. MACK.

Mr. MOSES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 74), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to employ Ingham G. Mack as a messenger in the marble room of the Senate, to be paid at the rate of \$1,000 per annum from the contingent fund of the Senate, until otherwise provided by law.

#### INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE.

Mr. WHEELER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 75), which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

Whereas various court proceedings and published investigations have tended to show that a large number of private detective agencies are obtaining large sums of money from business concerns and organizations by falsely representing movements among their employees by manufacturing scares concerning radical propaganda and alleged plans for the use of violence in industrial conflict; and

Whereas these agencies and other interests connected with them are detrimental to peaceful relationship between employers and employees, setting up a system of espionage in industry, thriving on the unrest and fear they create, and spreading false rumors and scares to maintain their alleged services: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Education and Labor be, and hereby is, empowered to conduct an inquiry into the extent of this system of industrial espionage in all its ramifications, and to report to the Senate what legislation, in the committee's judgment, is desirable to correct such practices as they may find inimical to the public welfare.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Mr. NORRIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 76), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

ELMER E. BURROWS.

Mr. BRANDEGEE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 77), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Elmer E. Burrows, son of Joseph A. Burrows, late a private of the Capitol police, Senate roll, a sum equal to six months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. BRANDEGEE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 78), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per 100 words to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject that may be pending before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### REPORT ON TRAFFIC CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, at the close of the Sixty-seventh Congress the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to make certain investigations relative to traffic conditions in the District of Columbia and to report thereon during December, 1923. That committee has held numerous hearings, and expects to close such hearings on the 20th of the present month, but the committee will not be able to make their final report within the time originally prescribed. I therefore ask that the committee may be allowed an additional month within which to file their final report.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I have no objection to an extension of the time within which the committee may file their final report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What extension of time does the Senator from Delaware ask for the filing of the final report of his committee?

Mr. BALL. The resolution under which the committee is acting provides that they shall make their final report during the month of December, and I ask that the time for the filing of the report by the committee may be extended so that it may be filed during the month of January next.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware asks that the time within which the Committee on the District of Columbia may report on the matter to which he has referred be extended so as to enable the committee to report during the coming month of January. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### ARSENIC DEPOSITS.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, on Saturday last I introduced a resolution directing the United States Geological Survey to report to the Senate as early as practicable the location, amounts, accessibility, and availability of all arsenic deposits in the United States which can be used for the manufacture of white arsenic, the principal ingredient of calcium arsenate. It is absolutely necessary to have this information as early as possible so as to increase the supply and lower the price before the farmers must buy in the spring. There is not enough of this material now to supply the demand. Six per cent of the farm laborers on the cotton plantations of my State left their farms last year and moved to the cities and towns because they could no longer make a living producing cotton.

Calcium arsenate at this time is absolutely necessary in order to keep the boll weevil from destroying the cotton. Calcium arsenate has increased from two to three times over what it was a year and a half ago, the price going so high as to make it almost prohibitory. The high price of cotton does not help a cotton farmer if the boll weevil destroys all his crop. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration and passage of that resolution.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I desire to inquire of the Senator whether any steps have been taken to insure the free importation of calcium arsenate?

Mr. HARRIS. Under the ruling of the Treasury Department a duty was placed on calcium arsenate. We have been trying to get that changed, but this resolution has nothing to do with that. The resolution simply seeks information as to the location and availability of arsenic deposits so as to increase the supply and lower the price of calcium arsenate to the farmers who produce cotton. In my State and most of the other cotton-producing States it is absolutely necessary to use calcium arsenate to destroy the boll weevil; otherwise most of the cotton is destroyed by this pest. No pest has ever destroyed such value; it runs into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I understand. I asked the Senator for information, knowing that he had followed the subject. Mr. HARRIS. The President thus far has declined to make any change in the duty.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. White arsenic still bears a duty?

Mr. HARRIS. No; it does not, but calcium arsenate does.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Of how much?

Mr. HARRIS. Twenty-five per cent.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to have the resolution read.

Mr. McKELLAR. May the resolution be read for the information of the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It may. The Secretary will read the resolution referred to by the Senator from Georgia.

The resolution (S. Res. 64) submitted by Mr. HARRIS on the 15th instant, was read, as follows:

Whereas the supply of calcium arsenate, used to fight the cotton-boll weevil, is limited and the price has greatly increased:

*Resolved*, That the United States Geological Survey report to the Senate at the earliest practicable time the location, amounts, accessibility, and availability of all arsenic deposits in the United States which can be used for the manufacture of white arsenic, the principal ingredient of calcium arsenate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions, the Chair lays before the Senate the resolution just read, coming over from a previous day.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution just read. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I am in favor of the resolution, but I rise to ask the Senator from Georgia whether any bill has been introduced in the House for the purpose of repealing the tariff upon arsenic and arsenical compounds? The Senator will recall that when the tariff bill was under consideration at the last session of Congress the able Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] and other Senators invited attention to the fact that that bill had in it provisions for the purpose of protecting the Arsenical Trust and certain smelters of the United States; and the Senator from Montana, as well as other Senators, pleaded with our friends upon the other side not to impose a tariff upon farmers and a burden upon them, and attention was called to the very evils of which the Senator now complains. May I inquire of the Senator from Georgia what steps have been taken under the law to place upon the free list this important product, so essential in agriculture?

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, measures for this purpose have already been introduced in the House, and I introduced in the Senate a bill to place calcium arsenate on the free list, among the first bills of this session. I introduced a similar bill last session. Last year I and others took up this matter with the President, and asked him to reduce the tariff on calcium arsenate; but we did not succeed in that. This resolution has nothing to do with that. It simply directs the Geological Survey to report upon the location of other deposits. That will bring down the price, and I hope we can get the tariff taken off.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, my recollection is that the Senate originally rejected an amendment the effect of which was to put this product upon the free list, but that subsequently, upon the motion of the Senator from South Carolina, its action was reconsidered, and I am a little surprised to learn that the product now carries a duty, as the Senator from Georgia tells us, of 25 per cent. Can he explain how that comes about?

Mr. HARRIS. The Senate debates will show that Senators supporting the Smith amendment thought we were putting calcium arsenate and all ingredients of it on the free list; but the Treasury Department decided otherwise, and the President upheld the Treasury Department. We then tried to get the President to reduce the duty one-half, but I regret we failed in this.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Will the Senator explain why we did not accomplish what we expected to accomplish?

Mr. HARRIS. Because the Treasury Department decided that way, putting it on the dutiable list, and the President declined to change it.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, for the information of the Senator from Montana, I should like to state that white arsenic, or arsenious acid, was put on the free list, but calcium



arsenate was not put on the free list. White arsenic was in fact put on the free list, however, and there is no duty on white arsenic or arsenious acid.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. So that the producers of calcium arsenate get their raw product free, but are accorded a duty of 25 per cent upon the chemical compounds?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARRIS. The Treasury Department ruled that they could place a duty on the chemical.

I hope there will be no objection to the passage of this resolution. It is a very important matter. It is of interest to the New England manufacturer as well as the South and of interest to our entire country, as all are interested in cotton goods.

Mr. President, I repeat that the high price of cotton does not help a cotton producer if the boll weevil gets all of his cotton. One-third of the farmers raising cotton in my State lost money this year; thousands of them, because of the boll weevil and other conditions, have had to mortgage their farms to pay their losses on cotton crop failures this and recent years. They are in a deplorable condition, and something must be done to help the farmers. However, the high price of cotton does stimulate other countries to produce cotton. Great Britain has for several years been taxing every bale of cotton manufactured in that country and used the money derived from that tax to encourage her colonies to produce more cotton. Egypt, India, China, South America, and other countries are using greater efforts than ever to produce cotton and compete with our cotton growers of the South. I have several times called the attention of the Senate to the great debt of gratitude our country owes the southern cotton farmer. Cotton has brought more gold to our country than any other product of the farm. The gold received for our cotton is responsible for a large part of our gold reserve. The southern cotton producer has made less profit on his land and products than any other. Cotton is a national and not a local question, and I hope Senators from every section will help us give relief to our cotton growers.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that white arsenic is on the free list. It was put there in the last tariff bill. There are other ingredients in the preparation used for fertilizer which are not on the free list, and those are taxable; but white arsenic is on the free list, and Senators will so find it in the existing law. Therefore, Mr. President, no duty on white arsenic, which goes into the farmer's fertilizer, was imposed under the last tariff bill.

Mr. ROBINSON obtained the floor.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I do not quite understand the attitude of the Senator from Utah with respect to this matter. I do not understand that arsenic enters into fertilizers. The question is as to whether calcium arsenate carries a duty of 50 per cent, while white arsenic, the miner's product, is on the free list. Can the Senator tell us what the fact is?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arkansas will permit me, reference has been made to an amendment I offered during the debate on the tariff bill. My amendment will be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 8, 1922, page 11098. My amendment provided that we strike out from the dutiable list arsenious acid, or white arsenic, at 2 cents a pound, and that amendment was agreed to. After the bill was enacted into law those in charge of the enforcement of the law in the revenue department found a paragraph which provided for a duty on chemical compounds, and as calcium arsenate is a compound of arsenious acid, or white arsenic, with lime, they held it came under an omnibus clause in the dutiable list, under chemical compounds.

I myself went to the department and produced the evidence of the intent of the Senate to put this particular ingredient, calcium arsenate, on the free list, an article which would be an available form for the fight to be made on the boll weevil; but those gentlemen were strict constructionists and claimed that though white arsenic would not bear a duty of 2 cents a pound, as provided in the bill, and amended as per my resolution, the finished product, or calcium arsenate, would bear a duty. They pointed out the fact that we had an abundance of lime in this country, and the arsenate would come in, but it was also true that foreign countries were manufacturing and exporting to this country quantities of calcium arsenate which was found upon test to be quite available for the purpose we had in view. I think the ruling of the department was clearly a contravention of the intent and purpose of the Congress to relieve the producers of the cotton section of this country from the burden of a tax in their fight to benefit the Nation.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. SIMMONS. I want to ask the Senator from South Carolina one question. Is it not true that at the time the Senate had this matter under consideration all the friends of the cotton industry who were anxious that the farmer might get this material for his fight on the boll weevil at a reduced price thought that the action of Congress, as a matter of fact, did put calcium arsenate upon the free list?

Mr. SMITH. I do not think there is a doubt about it.

Mr. SIMMONS. So that in failing to secure the relief which the farmers anticipated from this legislation their hope and expectations have been defeated by the construction placed upon the act by the department, which I understand the Senator from South Carolina to characterize as an erroneous construction.

Mr. SMITH. I think, if the Senator will allow me, the whole difficulty arose in this way—

Mr. SIMMONS. It was a pure matter of construction, was it not, defeating the manifest and undoubted purpose of Congress?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. If the Senator from Arkansas will allow me just a moment more, I will have little further to say about this, because the matter was so clear at the time we were discussing it before. The compound known as calcium arsenate was almost a new thing in this connection, for the reason that only a few years before it had been found to be a valuable insecticide, and by experimentation the department found that it was available for this purpose. We had an abundance of lime, but there was a world scarcity of white arsenic, and the intent of Congress, as was clearly manifest in this body, was to provide not only the material but the compound, free of any encumbrance in the way of a duty, so that it might be used as an insecticide. Then, to the astonishment of everyone, when the responsible officers came to execute the law, under the omnibus clause providing for chemicals and their compounds, they put a duty on this article.

Mr. SIMMONS. Let me ask another question. The Senator from Utah is now the chairman of the Finance Committee, and I want to ask him if it was not his understanding that we did put calcium arsenate upon the free list? I am not asking the Senator what his view is after examining the law but at the time we enacted it was it not his understanding that we were putting calcium arsenate, the material which the cotton farmer uses in his combat with the boll weevil, upon the free list?

Mr. SMOOT. My understanding was that we put the following arsenics on the free list: Sulphide of arsenic, found in paragraph 1512; arsenious acid, or white arsenic, in paragraph 1513. That was the item which the Senator from South Carolina moved to put upon the free list, the committee having reported 2 cents a pound upon it.

Mr. SIMMONS. But if the Senator will pardon me, that is not what I am trying now to elicit.

Mr. SMOOT. Will the Senator just wait until I state all the items in this connection? Calcium acetate is on the free list. Calcium chloride, crude, is on the free list. Calcium lime, or lime nitrogen, is on the free list, and, as I understand it, those are the very arsenic products which go into the making of fertilizer. It was the intention of Congress to put these items which went into fertilizer on the free list.

Mr. SIMMONS. It was the intention of the Congress to allow the cotton farmers to get this poison free of duty.

Mr. SMOOT. If it were imported as a raw material there is no doubt but that it would be free to-day, but if compounded with some other products, of course, it would not be the one particular item named specifically in the bill but it would be a compound of chemicals, and more than likely that would carry a rate of duty.

Mr. SIMMONS. It was the purpose of my interruption to ask the chairman of the Finance Committee, in view of the fact that it was the intent of Congress to allow the farmers to get this poison free of duty, if he sees any objection to the Finance Committee bringing in a joint resolution to put into effect speedily the known intent of Congress with respect to this matter?

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that I would want to know what the ruling was, and to what item it related, before I could properly answer; but I do know that the arsenics I have mentioned are on the free list, and the only basis for the construction by the customs officers that this product should be dutiable, in my opinion, is that there was an effort to import it, not as white arsenic, or sulphide of

arsenic, or any of the other arsenics, but to import the article in compound form.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, with the permission of Senators, I will consume just a moment of time. The only statement I desire to make is that while the evidence seems to be overwhelming that this commodity ought to be on the free list, the resolution offered by the Senator from Georgia in no wise involves that question.

Mr. LODGE. Exactly.

Mr. SMOOT. No; not at all.

Mr. ROBINSON. The resolution presented by the Senator from Georgia calls upon the Geological Survey to furnish information, which I think all Senators agree will be of value if supplied to the Senate and to the country. Let me suggest that in all probability the Senate will have an opportunity to vote upon the proposal to put this product on the free list, along with a number of other articles which ought to have been placed on the free list long ago, and that we might now very well proceed to dispose of the resolution of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection to the resolution of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I was about to make the same observations made by the Senator from Arkansas. This is a perfectly proper inquiry for information. It does not involve the question of the tariff yet. When it does we can deal with it. I hope the resolution will go right through.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from Georgia.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is closed, and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES] will take the chair.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire, if possible, to dispose of some pending business in the organization of the Senate to which, I think, there is no objection. I have spoken about it to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], and I think it would be well to dispose of these matters relating to the officers of the Senate at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MOSES in the chair). The Senator from Massachusetts offers a resolution, which will be read for the information of the Senate.

The reading clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 79), as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate do now proceed to the election of the following officers in the order named: Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, Acting Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, and Chaplain of the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON obtained the floor.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts why we should not elect a President pro tempore?

Mr. LODGE. From my point of view, we have a President pro tempore, and I simply did not desire to delay further the election of the officers of the Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts why, upon the same line of reasoning, we have not a Sergeant at Arms and a Secretary?

Mr. LODGE. Because they are not selected under a resolution similar to that under which the President pro tempore is selected.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. But if it becomes necessary at this time to elect a Sergeant at Arms and a Secretary, why is it not equally necessary to elect a President pro tempore?

Mr. LODGE. Because they are under totally different resolutions of the Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. In what way do the resolutions differ?

Mr. LODGE. Of course the Senator knows to what I refer. On March 7, 1921, the Senate passed a resolution as follows:

That Hon. ALBERT B. CUMMINS, a Senator from the State of Iowa, be, and he hereby is, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate and in accordance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th day of March, 1890, on the subject.

If the Senator will turn to the first page of the Rules of the Senate he will find that resolution, which has never been repealed.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I ask the Senator under what resolution do the present officers of the Senate discharge their duties?

Mr. LODGE. The resolution I have just read is the resolution under which the President pro tempore was elected in 1921.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I am speaking about the other officers of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. I understand it; they are simply holding by the comity usually exercised. They are always elected at the beginning of a Congress. They are not elected under what is known as the Evarts resolution.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. What is the reason for not proceeding to elect a President pro tempore and all the officers of the Senate, if we go at it at all?

Mr. LODGE. Because, as I have tried to show, the President pro tempore in our opinion is now President pro tempore under the special resolution under which he was elected. The other officers of the Senate were not elected under that resolution.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Does the Senator take the position that the terms of the other officers expire with the Congress?

Mr. LODGE. I think under the law they do.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to dissent from the judgment of the leader on this side of the aisle on that question. I think the officers mentioned hold until their successors are elected. That was so ruled by Vice President Marshall. In recent years it has been the custom to reelect them at the beginning of each Congress.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I would like to say that I quite agree with the Senator from Kansas that they, like the President pro tempore, hold their offices at the pleasure of the Senate.

Mr. CURTIS. I do not think the cases are just alike. I think the President pro tempore holds his office until his successor is elected under the resolution of 1890, unless his term as a Senator expires. In the case of former Senator Frye, he was never reelected as President pro tempore except at the beginning of his term as a Senator.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, two weeks have elapsed since the present session of Congress began. The Senate of the United States now finds itself after the expiration of that period without a completed organization. No business of an important character has been transacted by this body. It is important in my judgment that not only the officers referred to in the resolution proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts be elected, but that all other officers, including the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, be elected.

I have not the slightest objection to the resolution to proceed to the election of Secretary, Sergeant at Arms, Chaplain, and the other officers mentioned in the resolution proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts, with the understanding that an opportunity shall be afforded to substitute a name for that proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts as majority leader in each instance and a separate ballot be taken thereupon.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to with that unanimous-consent arrangement, that we proceed to ballot for the election of the officers, and that it be in order in each instance to propose the substitution of a name for that which I assume will be proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. Of course I think that is right, and I gladly agree to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state for the information of the Senator from Arkansas that a motion to substitute names will be entertained in any case by the present occupant of the chair; but if the Senator from Arkansas wishes a unanimous-consent agreement to that effect, the Chair will submit it.

Mr. ROBINSON. The resolution does not prescribe the order of procedure, and I think it would be well enough to have the arrangement made by unanimous consent.

Mr. LODGE. I agree to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In connection with the resolution offered by the Senator from Massachusetts to proceed to the election of certain officers of the Senate, the Senator



from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] asks unanimous consent that in the election of the officers named by the resolution there be full opportunity to propose the substitution of names proposed in any resolution offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The resolution was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed to the election of the officers named in the resolution and in the order and manner named.

#### ELECTION OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

Mr. LODGE. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The reading clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 80) as follows:

*Resolved*, That George A. Sanderson, of Illinois, be, and he hereby is, elected Secretary of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. ROBINSON. I move to strike out the name proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts and to insert the name of Edwin A. Halsey, of Virginia. Upon that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas, on which he demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCormick]. Being unable to obtain a transfer I am compelled to withhold my vote.

Mr. FLETCHER (when Mr. TRAMMELL's name was called). I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. TRAMMELL] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Colt]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea," and I understand the Senator from Rhode Island would vote "nay." I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 41, nays 50, as follows:

#### YEAS—41.

Adams	Fletcher	Smith
Ashurst	George	Stanley
Bayard	Gerry	Stephens
Broussard	Glass	Swanson
Bruce	Harris	Underwood
Caraway	Harrison	Ransdell
Copeland	Heflin	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	Robinson	Wheeler
Edwards	King	
Ferris	McKellar	
	Mayfield	

#### NAYS—50.

Ball	Ernst	Ladd	Shipstead
Borah	Fernald	Lenroot	Shortridge
Brandeggee	Fess	Lodge	Smoot
Brookhart	Frazier	McKinley	Spencer
Bursum	Gooding	McLean	Stanfield
Cameron	Greene	McNary	Sterling
Capper	Hale	Moses	Wadsworth
Couzens	Harrell	Norbeck	Warren
Cummins	Howell	Norris	Watson
Curtis	Johnson, Calif.	Oddie	Weller
Dale	Johnson, Minn.	Pepper	Willis
Edge	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	
Elkins	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	

#### NOT VOTING—4.

Colt	Kendrick	McCormick	Trammell
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So Mr. ROBINSON's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts. The resolution was agreed to.

#### ELECTION OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER.

Mr. LODGE. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The reading clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 81) as follows:

*Resolved*, That David S. Barry, of Rhode Island, be, and he is hereby, elected Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON. I move to strike out the name of David S. Barry, of Rhode Island, and to insert in lieu thereof the name of John J. Burns, of New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. LODGE. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as to the absence of my pair which I made on a previous roll call, and I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Colt] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL].

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 50, as follows:

#### YEAS—41.

Adams	Fletcher	Neely	Smith
Ashurst	George	Overman	Stanley
Bayard	Gerry	Owen	Stephens
Broussard	Glass	Pittman	Swanson
Bruce	Harris	Ralston	Underwood
Caraway	Harrison	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Copeland	Heflin	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	Robinson	Wheeler
Dill	King	Sheppard	
Edwards	McKellar	Shields	
Ferris	Mayfield	Simmons	

#### NAYS—50.

Ball	Ernst	Ladd	Shipstead
Borah	Fernald	Lenroot	Shortridge
Brandeggee	Fess	Lodge	Smoot
Brookhart	Frazier	McKinley	Spencer
Bursum	Gooding	McLean	Stanfield
Cameron	Greene	McNary	Sterling
Capper	Hale	Moses	Wadsworth
Couzens	Harrell	Norbeck	Warren
Cummins	Howell	Norris	Watson
Curtis	Johnson, Calif.	Oddie	Weller
Dale	Johnson, Minn.	Pepper	Willis
Edge	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	
Elkins	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	

#### NOT VOTING—4.

Colt	Kendrick	McCormick	Trammell
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So Mr. ROBINSON's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The resolution was agreed to.

#### ELECTION OF ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER AND ACTING ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER.

Mr. LODGE. I submit two resolutions, which I send to the desk and ask for their present consideration. I am sure there will be no objection to their adoption by anyone.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 82) was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That Carl A. Loeffler, of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, elected Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 83) was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That Thomas W. Keller, of West Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected Acting Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Mr. HARRISON. Are the resolutions debatable?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Mississippi for the purpose of debating the resolutions.

Mr. HARRISON. I shall occupy the floor for only a moment, Mr. President. This is the beginning of the third week during which the Senate has been in session. We have transacted very little, if any, business, but I wish to call the attention of Senators to the fact that even though we have failed to function, judging by the paper which I hold in my hand, which has been laid upon the desks of Senators to-day, and notice of the contents of which has been given to the press, there is at least one individual in the administration who is functioning and functioning full well.

I notice in the list of nominations for postmasters which came to the Senate to-day that California is not very fortunate. I do not know why; people may conjecture; but only one nomination comes to the Senate for postmaster in California, and that is for a place which is called El Centro. The name El Centro, of course, is derived from old Spanish words which mean the center, the bell.

The administration is trying to ring the bell out in California. For Idaho only one postmaster is nominated. In Minnesota they are more fortunate, and a postmaster is named at a place which is called Echo. Do not ask me why—I do not know. In running down the list Wisconsin, I notice, only gets one.

There is, however, one State that is very fortunate, and that is the State which is represented by the Secretary to the President—C. Bascom Slemph. He is certainly functioning

while we are idling away the time. He knows the game. Forty-two nominations go to places in Virginia—wonderful places with beautiful names. Let me read a few of them. Clover gets a postmaster. Forest Depot likewise gets a postmaster, as do also Richlands, Ridgeway, and Rural Retreat. Waverly is quite fortunate and has a nomination sent in for postmaster, as does Concord Depot. Dinwiddie gets a postmaster. I do not know why Dinwiddie is so fortunate. Meadows of Dan gets a postmaster. Prospect gets a nomination, as do Shipman, Beaverdam, Bridgewater, Disputanta, Fincastle, Hilton Village, and last but not least is Saltville. I congratulate Bascom, and sympathize with you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The resolutions were considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to.

#### ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

Mr. LODGE. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 84) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., of the District of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, elected Chaplain of the Senate.

#### CHAIRMAN OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is the election by roll-call ballot of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as to the absence of my pair as on the previous roll calls, and withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT], who is necessarily absent, is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL].

The ballot resulted—for Mr. CUMMINS 43, for Mr. SMITH 39, for Mr. HOWELL 6, for Mr. COUZENS 1, as follows:

#### FOR MR. CUMMINS—43.

Ball	Elkins	Lenroot	Shortridge
Borah	Ernst	Lodge	Smoot
Brandeggee	Fernald	McKinley	Spencer
Bruce	Fess	McLean	Stanfield
Bursum	Gooding	McNary	Sterling
Cameron	Greene	Moses	Wadsworth
Capper	Hale	Norbeck	Warren
Couzens	Harrell	Oddie	Watson
Curtis	Johnson, Calif.	Pepper	Weller
Dale	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	Willis
Edge	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	

#### FOR MR. SMITH—39.

Adams	Fletcher	Mayfield	Shields
Ashurst	George	Neely	Simmons
Bayard	Gerry	Overman	Stanley
Broussard	Glass	Owen	Stephens
Caraway	Harris	Pittman	Swanson
Copeland	Harrison	Ralston	Underwood
Dial	Heflin	Randall	Walsh, Mass.
Dill	Jones, N. Mex.	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Edwards	King	Robinson	Wheeler
Ferris	McKellar	Sheppard	

#### FOR MR. HOWELL—6.

Brookhart	Johnson, Minn.	Norris	Shipstead
Frazier	Ladd		

#### FOR MR. COUZENS—1.

Howell

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The whole number of Senators voting is 89; necessary for a choice, 45. One Senator has named Senator COUZENS, 6 Senators have named Senator HOWELL, 39 Senators have named Senator SMITH, and 43 Senators have named Senator CUMMINS. There is no choice. Another ballot will be taken.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, before the ballot is started I desire to use a moment or two of the time of the Senate.

The Republican Party is in control of the Senate. It should organize the committees. If it does not do so, it will stand before the country confessing its incapacity.

It is clear to me that the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] can not be elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. I have been glad to vote for him. He is the senior member of the majority of that committee, and the rule of seniority is, on the whole, in my judgment, the best rule to

follow in selecting a chairman. He is one of the ablest and one of the wisest Members of this body, and most sincerely devoted to the public welfare. He is as well qualified to lead in the study and consideration of the important questions that will come before that committee as any man in the United States.

I would gladly vote for the able Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], but it is equally evident that he can not be elected chairman of this committee.

I understand that overtures have been made by some of the leaders of the majority on this side looking to the election of some member of the committee other than the Senator from Iowa or the Senator from Wisconsin. That leaves me entirely free to follow the course my judgment and sense of duty dictate.

I would not minimize the importance of the chairmanship of this great committee, but, after all, the chairman has but one vote. The measures the committee will report to the Senate will be the measures voted by the majority of the committee, no matter who the chairman may be, and the measures that will pass the Senate will be those measures that have the approval of the majority of this body.

This committee should be organized. It ought to begin its work. While it ought to be controlled by the Republicans, its work is not partisan. The questions it will consider involve no party policy. The Esch-Cummins law, over which there is so much controversy, and which this committee will not doubt carefully consider, is not and was not a partisan measure. It was an earnest, sincere, and patriotic effort to meet a situation growing out of the war. It dealt with a very great and complex problem under pressure for prompt action. It was approved by a Democratic President. The then leader of the Democratic Party on this floor—and I think the present able leader—supported it and voted for it. That legislation was not perfect. No doubt it should be amended in many respects, but there is no justification for denouncing and vilifying those who supported it or for questioning their motives and patriotic purposes.

We have been in session two weeks. The holiday season is soon to be here. We are not in a convention seeking to nominate our particular choice for an office, but we are here as the chosen representatives of the people, charged with the duty and responsibility of legislating promptly in their interest. To do that we must have our committees. To lead and direct a committee there must be a chairman, whom the Senate has reserved to itself the right to select. There are Republicans who have been placed on the Interstate Commerce Committee that I believe all Republicans can vote for, and I shall vote on the next ballot for the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The ballot will be taken, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before as to my pair, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL].

The ballot resulted—for Mr. CUMMINS 41, for Mr. SMITH 39, for Mr. COUZENS 9, for Mr. HOWELL 1, as follows:

#### FOR MR. CUMMINS—41.

Ball	Elkins	McKinley	Spencer
Borah	Ernst	McLean	Stanfield
Brandeggee	Fernald	McNary	Sterling
Bruce	Fess	Moses	Wadsworth
Bursum	Greene	Norbeck	Warren
Cameron	Hale	Oddie	Watson
Capper	Harrell	Pepper	Weller
Couzens	Johnson, Calif.	Phipps	Willis
Curtis	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	
Dale	Lenroot	Shortridge	
Edge	Lodge	Smoot	

#### FOR MR. SMITH—39.

Adams	Fletcher	Mayfield	Shields
Ashurst	George	Neely	Simmons
Bayard	Gerry	Overman	Stanley
Broussard	Glass	Owen	Stephens
Caraway	Harris	Pittman	Swanson
Copeland	Harrison	Ralston	Underwood
Dial	Heflin	Randall	Walsh, Mass.
Dill	Jones, N. Mex.	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Edwards	King	Robinson	Wheeler
Ferris	McKellar	Sheppard	

#### FOR MR. COUZENS—9.

Brookhart	Gooding	Johnson, Minn.	Ladd
Cummins	Howell	Jones, Wash.	Shipstead
Frazier			

#### FOR MR. HOWELL—1.

Norris



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The whole number of Senators voting is 90; necessary for a choice, 46. One Senator has named Mr. HOWELL, 9 Senators have named Mr. COUZENS, 39 Senators have named Mr. SMITH, and 41 Senators have named Mr. CUMMINS. There is no choice. Another ballot will be taken, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to the absence of my pair, I withhold my vote.

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], whom I do not see in the Chamber. I therefore withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I should vote for Mr. CUMMINS, and he would doubtless vote for Mr. SMITH.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] is paired with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL].

The ballot resulted—for Mr. CUMMINS 39, for Mr. SMITH 38, for Mr. COUZENS 11, as follows:

#### FOR MR. CUMMINS—39.

Ball	Elkins	Lodge	Shortridge
Brandegge	Ernst	McKinley	Smoot
Bruce	Fernald	McLean	Spencer
Bursum	Fess	McNary	Stanfield
Cameron	Greene	Moses	Sterling
Capper	Hale	Norbeck	Wadsworth
Couzens	Harrell	Oddie	Watson
Curtis	Johnson, Calif.	Pepper	Weller
Dale	Keyes	Philips	Willis
Edge	Lenroot	Reed, Pa.	

#### FOR MR. SMITH—38.

Adams	Fletcher	Mayfield	Simmons
Ashurst	George	Neely	Stanley
Bayard	Gerry	Owen	Stephens
Broussard	Glass	Pittman	Swanson
Caraway	Harris	Ralston	Underwood
Copeland	Harrison	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	Heflin	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	Jones, N. Mex.	Robinson	Wheeler
Edwards	King	Sheppard	
Ferris	McKellar	Shields	

#### FOR MR. COUZENS—11.

Borah	Frazier	Johnson, Minn.	Norris
Brookhart	Gooding	Jones, Wash.	Shipstead
Cummins	Howell	Ladd	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The total number of Senators voting is 88; necessary for a choice, 45. Eleven Senators have named Mr. COUZENS, 38 Senators have named Mr. SMITH, 39 Senators have named Mr. CUMMINS, and there is no choice. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as to the absence of my pair, the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCORMICK], and withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL].

Mr. KENDRICK. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCORMICK], which I find I can transfer to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. I make that transfer, and vote for Mr. Smith.

The ballot resulted—for Mr. CUMMINS 39, for Mr. SMITH 39, for Mr. COUZENS 11, as follows:

#### FOR MR. CUMMINS—39.

Ball	Elkins	McKinley	Smoot
Brandegge	Fernald	McLean	Spencer
Bruce	Fess	McNary	Stanfield
Bursum	Greene	Moses	Sterling
Cameron	Hale	Norbeck	Wadsworth
Capper	Harrell	Oddie	Warren
Couzens	Johnson, Calif.	Pepper	Watson
Curtis	Keyes	Philips	Weller
Dale	Lenroot	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Edge	Lodge	Shortridge	

#### FOR MR. SMITH—39.

Adams	Fletcher	McKellar	Shields
Ashurst	George	Mayfield	Simmons
Bayard	Gerry	Neely	Stanley
Broussard	Glass	Overman	Stephens
Caraway	Harris	Pittman	Swanson
Copeland	Harrison	Ralston	Underwood
Dial	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Dill	Jones, N. Mex.	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Edwards	Kendrick	Robinson	Wheeler
Ferris	King	Sheppard	

#### FOR MR. COUZENS—11.

Borah	Frazier	Johnson, Minn.	Norris
Brookhart	Gooding	Jones, Wash.	Shipstead
Cummins	Howell	Ladd	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The whole number of Senators voting was 89; necessary for a choice, 45. Eleven Senators have named Senator COUZENS, 39 Senators have named Senator SMITH, and 39 Senators have named Senator CUMMINS. There is no election. Another ballot will be taken, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCORMICK]. In his absence, and being unable to obtain a transfer, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL].

Mr. LODGE. I have a general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]. I understand he has not voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That Senator has not voted.

Mr. LODGE. I therefore withhold my vote. If the Senator from Alabama were present and I were able to vote, I would vote for Mr. CUMMINS, and I assume the Senator from Alabama would vote for Mr. SMITH.

The ballot resulted—for Mr. CUMMINS 38, for Mr. SMITH 38, for Mr. COUZENS 12, as follows:

#### FOR MR. CUMMINS—38.

Ball	Elkins	McKinley	Spencer
Brandegge	Ernst	McLean	Stanfield
Bruce	Fernald	McNary	Sterling
Bursum	Fess	Moses	Wadsworth
Cameron	Greene	Oddie	Warren
Capper	Hale	Pepper	Watson
Couzens	Harrell	Philips	Weller
Curtis	Johnson, Calif.	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Dale	Keyes	Shortridge	
Edge	Lenroot	Smoot	

#### FOR MR. SMITH—38.

Adams	Fletcher	Mayfield	Shields
Ashurst	George	Neely	Simmons
Bayard	Gerry	Overman	Stanley
Broussard	Glass	Owen	Stephens
Caraway	Harris	Pittman	Swanson
Copeland	Harrison	Ralston	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	Heflin	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	Jones, N. Mex.	Reed, Mo.	Wheeler
Edwards	King	Robinson	
Ferris	McKellar	Sheppard	

#### FOR MR. COUZENS—12.

Borah	Frazier	Johnson, Minn.	Norbeck
Brookhart	Gooding	Jones, Wash.	Norris
Cummins	Howell	Ladd	Shipstead

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The whole number of Senators voting was 88; necessary for a choice, 45. Twelve Senators have named Senator COUZENS, 38 Senators have named Senator SMITH, 38 Senators have named Senator CUMMINS, and there is no choice.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 20 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 18, 1923, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### VOTE ON ADJOURNMENT.

In executive session this day, on motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the vote by yeas and nays on Mr. LODGE's motion to adjourn.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 45, nays 42, as follows:

#### YEAS—45.

Ball	Ernst	Lenroot	Shortridge
Brandegge	Fernald	Lodge	Smoot
Brookhart	Fess	McKinley	Spencer
Bursum	Frazier	McNary	Stanfield
Cameron	Gooding	Moses	Sterling
Capper	Greene	Norbeck	Wadsworth
Couzens	Hale	Norris	Warren
Cummins	Harrell	Oddie	Watson
Curtis	Howell	Pepper	Willis
Dale	Johnson, Calif.	Philips	
Edge	Jones, Wash.	Reed, Pa.	
Elkins	Ladd	Shipstead	

#### NAYS—42.

Adams	Dial	Glass	McKellar
Ashurst	Dill	Harris	Mayfield
Bayard	Edwards	Harrison	Neely
Broussard	Ferris	Heflin	Overman
Bruce	Fletcher	Johnson, Minn.	Owen
Caraway	George	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman
Copeland	Gerry	King	Ralston

Ransdell  
Reed, Mo.  
Robinson  
Sheppard

Shields  
Simmons  
Smith  
Stanley

Stephens  
Swanson  
Underwood  
Walsh, Mass.

Walsh, Mont.  
Wheeler

Borah  
Colt

Kendrick  
Keyes

NOT VOTING—8.  
McCormick  
McLean

Trammell  
Weller

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 17, 1923.*

##### ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR PORTO RICO.

Herbert P. Coats, of New York, to be attorney general of Porto Rico.

##### CIRCUIT JUDGES.

James J. Banks, of Hawaii, to be third judge, circuit court, first circuit, Territory of Hawaii. (A reappointment, his term having expired.)

William C. Achi, jr., of Hawaii, to be circuit judge, fifth circuit, Territory of Hawaii. (A reappointment, his term having expired.)

##### POSTMASTERS.

###### ARKANSAS.

Carrick W. White to be postmaster at Walnut Ridge, Ark., in place of J. W. Pinnell, removed.

William J. Vick to be postmaster at Prescott, Ark., in place of Jack Grayson, deceased.

###### CALIFORNIA.

Charles W. Collins to be postmaster at El Centro, Calif., in place of C. W. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

###### IDAHO.

Charles L. Edwards to be postmaster at McCammon, Idaho, in place of A. A. Lewis, resigned.

###### ILLINOIS.

Lewis H. Richards to be postmaster at Scales Mound, Ill., in place of E. S. Bray. Incumbent's commission expired December 6, 1922.

Walter J. Ehrler to be postmaster at Galena, Ill., in place of M. C. Slattery. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Thomas F. Wharrie to be postmaster at Coal City, Ill., in place of Thomas Berta, resigned.

###### INDIANA.

Nathan Riley to be postmaster at Thorntown, Ind., in place of L. L. Graves. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Claude Cline to be postmaster at Huntington, Ind., in place of L. G. Trixler. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

###### IOWA.

Sue G. Cross to be postmaster at Chelsea, Iowa, in place of Sue G. Cross. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

###### KANSAS.

Charles S. Nation to be postmaster at Chanute, Kans., in place of J. W. Lapham. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

###### KENTUCKY.

Edward F. Coffman to be postmaster at Russellville, Ky., in place of E. F. Coffman. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

John P. Lawton to be postmaster at Central City, Ky., in place of M. F. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Don C. Van Hoose to be postmaster at Paintsville, Ky., in place of W. A. Ward, resigned.

###### MARYLAND.

William S. Schoolfield to be postmaster at Pocomoke City, Md., in place of E. W. Ross. Incumbent's commission expired October 29, 1923.

John N. Bennett to be postmaster at Chestertown, Md., in place of T. D. Bowers. Incumbent's commission expired October 29, 1923.

Luther Bennett to be postmaster at Goldsboro, Md., in place of H. C. Saunders, resigned.

###### MINNESOTA.

Lewis B. Krook to be postmaster at New Ulm, Minn., in place of Frederick Pfaender. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Theresa E. Thoreson to be postmaster at East Grand Forks, Minn., in place of T. E. Thoreson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Cora Thorson to be postmaster at Echo, Minn., in place of B. H. J. Martinson, resigned.

###### NEBRASKA.

Dollie W. Hyndshaw to be postmaster at Thedford, Nebr., in place of D. W. Hyndshaw. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Carl H. Olderog to be postmaster at Springfield, Nebr., in place of C. H. Olderog. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1922.

Otto A. Steinkraus to be postmaster at Dodge, Nebr., in place of O. A. Steinkraus. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1923.

Eva R. Gilbert to be postmaster at Broadwater, Nebr., in place of E. R. Gilbert. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

###### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Harvey E. Gates to be postmaster at Troy, N. H., in place of J. N. Grimes. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

###### NEW YORK.

William M. Heaney to be postmaster at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., in place of W. M. Heaney. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Marion E. Wroten to be postmaster at Trudeau, N. Y., in place of M. E. Wroten. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

Edward Everett to be postmaster at Millerton, N. Y., in place of E. W. Simmons. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Thomas J. Courtney to be postmaster at Garden City, N. Y., in place of T. J. Courtney. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1923.

###### NORTH DAKOTA.

Nelson M. Chamberlain to be postmaster at Page, N. Dak., in place of P. H. Long. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William R. Tucker to be postmaster at Agricultural College, N. Dak., in place of A. E. Ross, removed.

###### OHIO.

Charles O. Eastman to be postmaster at Wauseon, Ohio, in place of Emil Weber. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles R. Ames to be postmaster at Bryan, Ohio, in place of E. C. Wisman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

###### OREGON.

George W. Trommlitz to be postmaster at Toledo, Oreg., in place of J. J. Gaither. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

###### PENNSYLVANIA.

Flora A. Smith to be postmaster at Smithfield, Pa., in place of F. B. Whoolery. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Blair Rorabaugh to be postmaster at Clymer, Pa., in place of Blair Rorabaugh. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1923.

###### RHODE ISLAND.

Frank A. Rixford to be postmaster at Woonsocket, R. I., in place of T. F. Cavanaugh. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George W. Warren to be postmaster at Bristol, R. I., in place of D. G. Coggeshall. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

###### VIRGINIA.

George C. Brothers to be postmaster at Whaleyville, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Bernard W. McGinnis to be postmaster at Shipman, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Bessie H. Moon to be postmaster at Saxe, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Hunter T. Ferguson to be postmaster at Prospect, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1919.

Edward G. Thornton to be postmaster at Milford, Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Elroy Shelor to be postmaster at Meadows of Dan, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Susan Lewis to be postmaster at Hopkins, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.



Pauline H. Richardson to be postmaster at Dinwiddie, Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Jessie M. Martin to be postmaster at Concord Depot, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Hunter N. Kern to be postmaster at Winchester, Va., in place of J. W. Sibert. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

John B. Grayson to be postmaster at Warrenton, Va., in place of A. S. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Joseph B. Jones to be postmaster at Smithfield, Va., in place of E. M. Morrison. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

Eugene A. Hyde to be postmaster at Saltville, Va., in place of E. A. Hyde. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

John J. Carper to be postmaster at Pearisburg, Va., in place of C. C. King. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Oswell H. Hopkins to be postmaster at Narrows, Va., in place of G. L. Bane. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Julian T. Doles to be postmaster at Ivor, Va., in place of J. L. Pulley. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

William R. Rogers to be postmaster at Hilton Village, Va., in place of W. R. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Charles A. Hammer to be postmaster at Harrisonburg, Va., in place of F. L. Sublett. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Gilmer T. Slusser to be postmaster at Fincastle, Va., in place of Clara Matheny. Incumbent's commission expired October 13, 1923.

Ludema Sayre to be postmaster at Fairfax, Va., in place of C. F. Cummins. Incumbent's commission expired October 13, 1923.

Thomas J. Crickenberger to be postmaster at Emporia, Va., in place of F. A. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

James M. Nunn to be postmaster at East Radford, Va., in place of D. T. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Hugh T. Arwood to be postmaster at Disputanta, Va., in place of A. N. Cocks. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

James A. Riddel to be postmaster at Bridgewater, Va., in place of W. A. Byerly. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Roscoe C. Travis to be postmaster at Bowling Green, Va., in place of C. W. Garrett. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Noah Markey to be postmaster at Beaverdam, Va., in place of Nina Moss. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

John W. Morgan to be postmaster at Altavista, Va., in place of Walter Fauntleroy. Incumbent's commission expired October 13, 1923.

Grace M. Shafer to be postmaster at Yorktown, Va., in place of M. P. C. Smith, removed.

William M. Chamberlain to be postmaster at Waverly, Va., in place of P. M. Kilmartin, resigned.

Gilbert L. Stiles to be postmaster at Wachapreague, Va., in place of J. R. Brittingham, resigned.

John L. Jeffries to be postmaster at Vienna, Va., in place of W. H. Maffett, resigned.

Joseph W. De Boe to be postmaster at Rural Retreat, Va., in place of R. L. Dudley, resigned.

George B. Jones to be postmaster at Ridgeway, Va., in place of T. C. Coleman, resigned.

Mrs. Mary E. Spratt to be postmaster at Richlands, Va., in place of Boyd Boggress, resigned.

Roger G. Dyson to be postmaster at North Emporia, Va., in place of K. T. Maclin, resigned.

Charles P. Smith, jr., to be postmaster at Martinsville, Va., in place of T. H. Self, resigned.

Frank D. Paul to be postmaster at Leesburg, Va., in place of G. C. Carter, resigned.

Mary P. Leftwich to be postmaster at Forest Depot, Va., in place of L. E. Claiborne, removed.

Clarence E. Canada to be postmaster at Clover, Va., in place of E. C. Hurt, deceased.

William F. Walters to be postmaster at Christiansburg, Va., in place of Sidney Sheltman, deceased.

Francis C. Fitzhugh to be postmaster at Cape Charles, Va., in place of C. A. McKinney, deceased.

#### WASHINGTON.

Jacob H. Berge to be postmaster at Davenport, Wash., in place of J. H. Berge. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

#### WISCONSIN.

Durant C. Gile to be postmaster at Edgerton, Wis., in place of C. A. Hoen, resigned.

#### WYOMING.

C. Golden Welch to be postmaster at Cowley, Wyo., in place of C. S. Vaterlaus, resigned.

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 17, 1923.*

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

J. Walter Drake to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

#### SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

John H. Cunningham to be surveyor of customs at Baltimore, Md.

#### COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Henry H. Curran to be commissioner of immigration at the port of New York.

#### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Harvey P. Russell to be collector of customs, with headquarters at Bridgeport, Conn.

Thomas T. Wilson to be collector of customs, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

Charles L. Saunders to be collector of customs, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebr.

John C. Tulloch to be collector of customs, with headquarters at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Russell H. Dunn to be collector of customs, with headquarters at Port Arthur, Tex.

#### COAST GUARD.

*To be commandant, with rank of rear admiral.*

William Edward Reynolds.

*To be captain.*

Frederick G. Dodge.

*To be constructor, with rank of commander.*

John Q. Walton.

*To be commanders.*

Bernard H. Camden.

Detlef F. A. de Otte.

Henry G. Fisher.

*To be lieutenant commanders.*

Charles G. Roemer.

Leo C. Mueller.

Wilfred M. Derby.

Thomas A. Shanley.

*To be district superintendent, with rank of lieutenant commander.*

William E. Tunnell.

*To be constructor, with rank of lieutenant commander.*

Frederick A. Hunnewell.

*To be lieutenant commanders (engineers).*

Theodore G. Lewton.

Lorenzo C. Farwell.

John E. Turner.

*To be lieutenants (engineers).*

Walfred G. Bloom.

Roderick S. Patch.

William J. Kossler.

*To be ensigns (engineers).*

Charles W. Harwood.

Severt A. Olsen.

Frederick R. Baily.

Robert C. Sarratt.

John P. Murray, jr.

*To be district superintendent, with rank of lieutenant.*

James F. Phillips.

*To be lieutenants.*

Andrew C. Mandeville.

Irving W. Buckalew.

Harold G. Bradbury.

Rae B. Hall.

Noble G. Ricketts.

*To be district superintendents, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade).*

Martin W. Rasmussen.

Frank B. Lincoln.

Ralph T. Crowley.

John Kelly.

*To be district superintendent, with rank of ensign.*

James A. Price.

*To be ensigns.*

Walter S. Fish. Harold G. Belford.  
Donald C. McNeil. Seth E. Barron.  
William S. Shannon.

## DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

George Otis Smith to be Director of the Geological Survey.

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Hays Haymaker to be Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

## SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Shade Wallen to be Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma.

## SURVEYOR GENERAL OF MONTANA.

Gilman Bullard to be surveyor general of Montana.

## REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE.

Walter L. Tooze, sr., to be register of the land office at Portland, Ore.

Hammil A. Canaday to be register of the land office at Roseburg, Ore.

Nelson D. McGinley to be register of the land office at Guthrie, Okla.

George B. Russell to be register of the land office at Elko, Nev.

George C. Crom to be register of the land office at Gainesville, Fla.

Miss Clara M. Crisler to be register of the land office at Carson City, Nev.

Eli F. Taylor to be register of the land office at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Elam Hubert McDowell to be register of the land office at Miles City, Mont.

Frank E. Vaughan to be register of the land office at Vancouver, Wash.

## RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONIES.

George M. Love to be receiver of public moneys at Vale, Ore.

Frank L. Reece to be receiver of public moneys at Helena, Mont.

Lannes L. Ferrall to be receiver of public moneys at Phoenix, Ariz.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Francis Lawrence Gallen to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer, with relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy.

Ronald Roberts Moore to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer, with relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy.

Herman Odessey to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer, with relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy.

*To be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, with relative rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy.*

Max Leff. Edward Perry Morton.  
Albert J. Hoskinson. Donal Bruksicker Pholey.  
Daniel Edward Whelan, jr. George Harper Dell.  
Elliott Burgess Roberts. Lex B. Clore.  
Wilbur Oscar Manchester. Charles Mitchell Thomas.

Phillip Hastings White to be aid, with relative rank of ensign in the Navy.

## POSTMASTER.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

James H. Ramsay, Salisbury.

## WITHDRAWAL.

*Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate December 17, 1923.*

## POSTMASTER.

Frank M. Green to be postmaster at Highlands, N. J.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 17, 1923.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come to Thee in the name of One who unites all our hopes and seals our love. Oh, establish His throne and sovereignty among the children of men. Judge us not in Thy displeasure, but remember our infirmities and imperfections and let Thine eye look upon us in mercy. We come to Thee with our daily needs, our daily cares, and our daily burdens. Bless us with the greatness of Thy spirit, the pity

of Thy heart, and with the strength of Thy grace. Bear with us and in the discharge of our duties and amid all the conflicts of life may we be masters of self-control and thus reach the wiser and the larger attainments. In the name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 15, 1923, was read and approved.

## MAJORITY COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, before offering the resolution for the election of the majority members of the standing committees of the House, I desire to ask unanimous consent that Rule X be amended in the following particulars:

Subparagraph 2, to increase the Ways and Means Committee from 25 to 26 members.

Subparagraph 21, to increase the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee from 20 to 21 members.

Subparagraph 23, Committee on Labor, to increase the membership from 14 to 15 members.

Subparagraph 35, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to increase the membership from 15 to 17 members.

These changes were agreed to unanimously by the two committees on committees.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the amendments are agreed to.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution for the assignments of majority members to the standing committees of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

## House Resolution 94.

*Resolved*, That the following Members be, and they are hereby, elected chairmen and members of the standing committees of the House, as follows, to wit:

*Accounts*: Clarence MacGregor (chairman), N. Y.; Charles L. Underhill, Mass.; Randolph Perkins, N. J.; George M. Wertz, Pa.; Grant M. Hudson, Mich.; T. J. B. Robinson, Iowa; Edward E. Miller, Ill.

*Agriculture*: Gilbert N. Haugen (chairman), Iowa; Charles B. Ward, N. Y.; Fred S. Purnell, Ind.; Edward Voigt, Wis.; Melvin O. McLaughlin, Nebr.; J. N. Tinscher, Kans.; Thomas S. Williams, Ill.; James H. Sinclair, N. Dak.; Charles J. Thompson, Ohio; Frank Clague, Minn.; John D. Clarke, N. Y.; John C. Ketcham, Mich.

*Alcoholic Liquor Traffic*: John L. Cable (chairman), Ohio; Thomas D. Schall, Minn.; Addison T. Smith, Idaho; Hiram K. Evans, Iowa; Grant M. Hudson, Mich.; O. J. Kvale, Minn.; Victor L. Berger, Wis.

*Appropriations*: Martin B. Madden (chairman), Ill.; Charles R. Davis, Minn.; Daniel B. Anthony, Jr., Kans.; William S. Vare, Pa.; Sydney Anderson, Minn.; William R. Wood, Ind.; Louis C. Cramton, Mich.; Edward H. Wason, N. H.; Walter W. Magee, N. Y.; George H. Tinkham, Mass.; Burton L. French, Idaho; Milton W. Shreve, Pa.; L. J. Dickinson, Iowa; Frank Murphy, Ohio; John W. Summers, Wash.; Henry E. Barbour, Calif.; Ernest R. Ackerman, N. J.; Guy U. Hardy, Colo.; Frank H. Funk, Ill.; John Taber, N. Y.; Maurice H. Thatcher, Ky.

*Banking and Currency*: Louis T. McFadden (chairman), Pa.; Edward J. King, Ill.; James G. Strong, Kans.; Robert Luce, Mass.; Clarence MacGregor, N. Y.; E. Hart Fenn, Conn.; Guy E. Campbell, Pa.; Elmer O. Leatherwood, Utah; Carroll L. Beedy, Me.; William Williamson, S. Dak.; Morton D. Hull, Ill.; Arthur B. Williams, Mich.

*Census*: Charles L. Faust (chairman), Mo.; Louis W. Fairfield, Ind.; John W. Langley, Ky.; E. Hart Fenn, Conn.; James H. MacLafferty, Calif.; Clarence J. McLeod, Mich.; Morton D. Hull, Ill.; Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., Pa.; Robert L. Bacon, N. Y.; T. J. B. Robinson, Iowa.

*Claims*: George W. Edmonds (chairman), Pa.; Edward C. Little, Kans.; Oscar E. Keller, Minn.; Charles L. Underhill, Mass.; Joseph D. Beck, Wis.; George M. Wertz, Pa.; John D. Fredericks, Calif.; Bird J. Vincent, Mich.; Willis G. Sears, Nebr.

*Coinage, Weights, and Measures*: Albert H. Vestal (chairman), Ind.; Florian Lampert, Wis.; R. Clint Cole, Ohio; Randolph Perkins, N. J.; Charles L. Gifford, Mass.; Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., Pa.; George F. Brumm, Pa.; John C. Schafer, Wis.; O. J. Kvale, Minn.; Dan A. Sutherland, Alaska.

*Disposition of Useless Executive Papers*: Merrill Moores (chairman), Ind.

*District of Columbia*: Stuart F. Reed (chairman), W. Va.; Frederick N. Zihlman, Md.; Florian Lampert, Wis.; Oscar E. Keller, Minn.; Charles L. Underhill, Mass.; Roy G. Fitzgerald, Ohio; Clarence J. McLeod, Mich.; Ernest W. Gibson, Vt.; Edward M. Beers, Pa.; Henry R. Rathbone, Ill.; Gale H. Stalker, N. Y.

*Education*: Frederick W. Dallinger (chairman), Mass.; Edward J. King, Ill.; Daniel A. Reed, N. Y.; John M. Robison, Ky.; William F. Holaday, Ill.; Frederick G. Fleetwood, Vt.; George A. Welsh, Pa.; Robert L. Bacon, N. Y.



*Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress:* Hays B. White (chairman), Kans.; Daniel A. Reed, N. Y.; Charles L. Gifford, Mass.; Randolph Perkins, N. J.; John L. Cable, Ohio; Clarence J. McLeod, Mich.; Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., Pa.; Morton D. Hull, Ill.

*Elections No. 1:* R. Clint Cole (chairman), Ohio; Frederick W. Dallinger, Mass.; Don B. Colton, Utah; Carroll L. Beedy, Me.; Hiram K. Evans, Iowa; George A. Welsh, Pa.

*Elections No. 2:* John M. Nelson (chairman), Wis.; Robert Luce, Mass.; Randolph Perkins, N. J.; John L. Cable, Ohio; Bird J. Vincent, Mich.; Henry R. Rathbone, Ill.

*Elections No. 3:* Richard N. Elliott (chairman), Ind.; Charles L. Gifford, Mass.; William I. Swoope, Pa.; Willis G. Sears, Nebr.; Charles Brand, Ohio; John D. Fredericks, Calif.

*Enrolled Bills:* Benjamin L. Rosenbloom (chairman), W. Va.; Guy E. Campbell, Pa.; Frederick N. Zihlman, Md.; Joe J. Manlove, Mo.

*Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture:* Edward J. King (chairman), Ill.; Allen F. Moore, Ill.; Joseph D. Beck, Wis.; Charles L. Faust, Mo.

*Expenditures in the Department of Commerce:* Roy G. Fitzgerald (chairman), Ohio; Harold Knutson, Minn.; Henry R. Rathbone, Ill.; Bird J. Vincent, Mich.

*Expenditures in the Interior Department:* William Williamson (chairman), S. Dak.; Don B. Colton, Utah; Milton C. Garber, Okla.; George M. Wertz, Pa.

*Expenditures in the Department of Justice:* Sidney C. Roach (chairman), Mo.; Thomas W. Schall, Minn.; George A. Welsh, Pa.; Willis G. Sears, Nebr.

*Expenditures in the Department of Labor:* Guy E. Campbell (chairman), Pa.; Hays B. White, Kans.; Carroll L. Beedy, Me.; William P. Holaday, Ill.

*Expenditures in the Navy Department:* William F. Kopp (chairman), Iowa; Florian Lampert, Wis.; George F. Brumm, Pa.

*Expenditures in the Post Office Department:* Mae E. Nolan (chairman), Calif.; Edward M. Beers, Pa.; Edward E. Miller, Ill.

*Expenditures in the State Department:* J. Will Taylor (chairman), Tenn.; Richard N. Elliott, Ind.; E. Hart Fenn, Conn.; Arthur M. Free, Calif.

*Expenditures in the Treasury Department:* William N. Valle (chairman), Colo.; James H. MacLafferty, Calif.; Edgar R. Kiess, Pa.; Ernest W. Gibson, Vt.

*Expenditures in the War Department:* Royal C. Johnson (chairman), S. Dak.; Clarence MacGregor, N. Y.; Charles L. Gifford, Mass.; John C. Schafer, Wis.

*Expenditures on Public Buildings:* Elmer O. Leatherwood (chairman), Utah; Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, W. Va.; Robert G. Simmons, Nebr.; T. J. B. Robinson, Iowa.

*Flood Control:* Thomas D. Schall (chairman), Minn.; Charles F. Curry, Calif.; Stuart F. Reed, W. Va.; Roy G. Fitzgerald, Ohio; Richard N. Elliott, Ind.; Frank R. Reid, Ill.

*Foreign Affairs:* Stephen G. Porter (chairman), Pa.; John Jacob Rogers, Mass.; Henry W. Temple, Pa.; Edward E. Browne, Wis.; Merrill Moores, Ind.; James T. Begg, Ohio; Henry Allen Cooper, Wis.; Theodore E. Burton, Ohio; Benjamin L. Fairchild, N. Y.; Hamilton Fish, Jr., N. Y.; Cyrenus Cole, Iowa; Richard Aldrich, R. I.

*Immigration and Naturalization:* Albert Johnson (chairman), Wash.; J. Will Taylor, Tenn.; William N. Valle, Colo.; Hays B. White, Kans.; Arthur M. Free, Calif.; John L. Cable, Ohio; William P. Holaday, Ill.; Bird J. Vincent, Mich.; William I. Swoope, Pa.; Robert L. Bacon, N. Y.

*Indian Affairs:* Homer P. Snyder (chairman), N. Y.; Royal C. Johnson, S. Dak.; Frederick W. Dallinger, Mass.; R. Clint Cole, Ohio; Sidney C. Roach, Mo.; Scott Leavitt, Mont.; M. C. Garber, Okla.; W. H. Sproul, Kans.; George F. Brumm, Pa.; Grant M. Hudson, Mich.; Gale H. Stalker, N. Y.; Dan A. Sutherland, Alaska.

*Industrial Arts and Expositions:* Daniel A. Reed (chairman), N. Y.; Louis W. Fairfield, Ind.; Roy G. Fitzgerald, Ohio; George A. Welsh, Pa.; Henry R. Rathbone, Ill.; John D. Fredericks, Calif.; W. H. Sproul, Kans.; O. J. Kvale, Minn.; Victor L. Berger, Wis.

*Insular Affairs:* Louis W. Fairfield (chairman), Ind.; Charles E. Fuller, Ill.; Frederick N. Zihlman, Md.; Harold Knutson, Minn.; Edgar R. Kiess, Pa.; Carroll L. Beedy, Me.; James H. MacLafferty, Calif.; Grant M. Hudson, Mich.; George F. Brumm, Pa.; John C. Schafer, Wis.; Frederick G. Fleetwood, Vt.; T. J. B. Robinson, Iowa.

*Interstate and Foreign Commerce:* Samuel E. Winslow (chairman), Mass.; James S. Parker, N. Y.; John G. Cooper, Ohio; Edward E. Denison, Ill.; Everett Sanders, Ind.; Schuyler Merritt, Conn.; Carl E. Mapes, Mich.; William J. Graham, Ill.; Walter H. Newton, Minn.; Homer Hoch, Kans.; Adam M. Wyant, Pa.; Olger B. Burtness, N. Dak.

*Invalid Pensions:* Charles E. Fuller (chairman), Ill.; John W. Langley, Ky.; John M. Nelson, Wis.; Richard N. Elliott, Ind.; Edward M. Beers, Pa.; William I. Swoope, Pa.; Frederick G. Fleetwood, Vt.; Robert G. Simmons, Nebr.; Knud Wefald, Minn.

*Irrigation of Arid Lands:* Addison T. Smith (chairman), Idaho; Nicholas J. Sinnott, Oreg.; Edward C. Little, Kans.; Elmer O. Leather-

wood, Utah; Robert G. Simmons, Nebr.; Scott Leavitt, Mont.; Charles E. Winter, Wyo.; M. C. Garber, Okla.

*Judiciary:* George S. Graham (chairman), Pa.; Leonidas C. Dyer, Mo.; William D. Boles, Iowa; Charles A. Christopherson, S. Dak.; Richard Yates, Ill.; Ira G. Hersey, Me.; Israel M. Foster, Ohio; Earl C. Michener, Mich.; Andrew J. Hickey, Ind.; Nathan D. Perlman, N. Y.; Oscar J. Larson, Minn.; J. Banks Kurtz, Pa.

*Labor:* Frederick N. Zihlman (chairman), Md.; Joseph D. Beck, Wis.; Mae E. Nolan, Calif.; E. Hart Fenn, Conn.; William F. Kopp, Iowa; Joe J. Manlove, Mo.; George A. Welsh, Pa.; Victor L. Berger, Wis.

*Library:* Robert Luce (chairman), Mass.; Robert L. Bacon, N. Y.; Morton D. Hull, Ill.

*Merchant Marine and Fisheries:* William S. Greene (chairman), Mass.; George W. Edmonds, Pa.; Frank D. Scott, Mich.; Wallace H. White, Jr., Me.; Frederick R. Lehlbach, N. J.; Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, W. Va.; Arthur M. Free, Calif.; Sidney C. Roach, Mo.; Charles Brand, Ohio; Frank R. Reid, Ill.; George M. Wertz, Pa.; Robert L. Bacon, N. Y.; Dan A. Sutherland, Alaska.

*Mileage:* Carroll L. Beedy (chairman), Me.; Arthur M. Free, Calif.; William P. Holaday, Ill.

*Military Affairs:* Julius Kahn (chairman), Calif.; John C. McKenzie, Ill.; John M. Morin, Pa.; Harry E. Hull, Iowa; W. Frank James, Mich.; Harry C. Ransley, Pa.; John Philip Hill, Md.; Harry M. Wurzbach, Tex.; Louis A. Frothingham, Mass.; B. Carroll Reece, Tenn.; John C. Speaks, Ohio; J. Mayhew Wainwright, N. Y.; Dan A. Sutherland, Alaska.

*Mines and Mining:* John M. Robison (chairman), Ky.; William Williamson, S. Dak.; Don B. Colton, Utah; James H. MacLafferty, Calif.; Charles E. Winter, Wyo.; W. H. Sproul, Kans.; Scott Leavitt, Mont.; George F. Brumm, Pa.; Joe J. Manlove, Mo.; Dan A. Sutherland, Alaska.

*Naval Affairs:* Thomas S. Butler (chairman), Pa.; Fred A. Britten, Ill.; Sydney E. Mudd, Md.; George P. Darrow, Pa.; Ambrose E. B. Stephens, Ohio; Clark Burdick, R. I.; Francis F. Patterson, Jr., N. J.; Phil D. Swing, Calif.; A. Platt Andrew, Mass.; John F. Miller, Wash.; Roy O. Woodruff, Mich.; James M. Magee, Pa.

*Patents:* Florian Lampert (chairman), Wis.; Albert H. Vestal, Ind.; Randolph Perkins, N. J.; Clarence J. McLeod, Mich.; Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., Pa.; Knud Wefald, Minn.

*Pensions:* Harold Knutson (chairman), Minn.; John M. Robison, Ky.; R. Clint Cole, Ohio; W. F. Kopp, Iowa; Elmer O. Leatherwood, Utah; Gale H. Stalker, N. Y.; Frank R. Reid, Ill.; Joe J. Manlove, Mo.

*Post Office and Post Roads:* William W. Grest (chairman), Pa.; Calvin D. Paige, Mass.; C. William Ramseyer, Iowa; Archie D. Sanders, N. Y.; Samuel A. Kendall, Pa.; C. Ellis Moore, Ohio; M. Clyde Kelly, Pa.; Fiorello LaGuardia, N. Y.; Elliott W. Sproul, Ill.; John E. Nelson, Me.; Laurence H. Watres, Pa.; George J. Schneider, Wis.

*Printing:* Edgar R. Kiess (chairman), Pa.; Albert Johnson, Wash.

*Public Buildings and Grounds:* John W. Langley (chairman), Ky.; Richard N. Elliott, Ind.; J. Will Taylor, Tenn.; Daniel A. Reed, N. Y.; W. F. Kopp, Iowa; Harris J. Bixler, Pa.; Edward E. Miller, Ill.; George M. Wertz, Pa.; M. C. Garber, Okla.; Gale H. Stalker, N. Y.; Charles Brand, Ohio; O. J. Kvale, Minn.

*Public Lands:* Nicholas J. Sinnott (chairman), Oreg.; Addison T. Smith, Idaho; Hays B. White, Kans.; William N. Valle, Colo.; Don B. Colton, Utah; Charles L. Faust, Mo.; Charles E. Winter, Wyo.; Scott Leavitt, Mont.; John D. Fredericks, Calif.; Arthur B. Williams, Mich.; Frederick G. Fleetwood, Vt.

*Railways and Canals:* Oscar E. Keller (chairman), Minn.; Harris J. Bixler, Pa.; Joseph D. Beck, Wis.; Grant M. Hudson, Mich.; Scott Leavitt, Mont.; Frank R. Reid, Ill.; Roy G. Fitzgerald, Ohio; Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., Pa.

*Reform in the Civil Service:* Frederick R. Lehlbach (chairman), N. J.; Louis W. Fairfield, Ind.; Addison T. Smith, Idaho; Frederick W. Dallinger, Mass.; Ernest W. Gibson, Vt.; Grant M. Hudson, Mich.; T. J. B. Robinson, Iowa; Joe J. Manlove, Mo.

*Revision of the Laws:* Edward C. Little (chairman), Kans.; Charles E. Fuller, Ill.; Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, W. Va.; Roy G. Fitzgerald, Ohio; William I. Swoope, Pa.; Hiram K. Evans, Iowa; Willis G. Sears, Nebr.

*Rivers and Harbors:* S. Wallace Dempsey (chairman), N. Y.; Richard P. Freeman, Conn.; Nathan L. Strong, Pa.; Cleveland A. Newton, Mo.; James J. Connolly, Pa.; M. A. Michaelson, Ill.; Walter F. Lineberger, Calif.; William M. Morgan, Ohio; William E. Hull, Ill.; George N. Seger, N. J.; Hubert H. Peavy, Wis.; Thaddeus C. Sweet, N. Y.

*Roads:* Cassius C. Dowell (chairman), Iowa; John M. Robison, Ky.; John M. Nelson, Wis.; John L. Cable, Ohio; Allen F. Moore, Ill.; Clarence MacGregor, N. Y.; Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., Pa.; Charles Brand, Ohio; M. C. Garber, Okla.; Edward M. Beers, Pa.; Joe J. Manlove, Mo.; Arthur B. Williams, Mich.

*Rules:* Bertrand H. Snell (chairman), N. Y.; Royal C. Johnson, S. Dak.; Thomas D. Schall, Minn.; Frank D. Scott, Mich.; John M.

Nelson, Wis.; Theodore E. Burton, Ohio; Harris J. Bixler, Pa.; Allen F. Moore, Ill.

**Territories:** Charles F. Curry (chairman), Calif.; Albert Johnson, Wash.; Cassius C. Dowell, Iowa; Louis T. McFadden, Pa.; James G. Strong, Kans.; Allen F. Moore, Ill.; Richard N. Elliott, Ind.; Edward M. Beers, Pa.; Ernest W. Gibson, Vt.; Edward E. Miller, Ill.; Dan A. Sutherland, Alaska.

**War Claims:** James G. Strong (chairman), Kans.; Stuart F. Reed, W. Va.; Daniel A. Reed, N. Y.; Sidney C. Roach, Mo.; William I. Swoope, Pa.; Hiram K. Evans, Iowa; Charles E. Winter, Wyo.; Arthur B. Williams, Mich.; Robert G. Simmons, Nebr.

**Ways and Means:** William R. Green (chairman), Iowa; Willis C. Hawley, Oreg.; Allen T. Treadway, Mass.; George M. Young, N. Dak.; James A. Frear, Wis.; John Q. Tilson, Conn.; Isaac Bacharach, N. J.; Lindsey H. Hadley, Wash.; Charles B. Timberlake, Colo.; Henry W. Watson, Pa.; Ogden L. Mills, N. Y.; James C. McLaughlin, Mich.; Charles C. Kearns, Ohio; Carl R. Chindblom, Ill.; Frank Crowther, N. Y.

**Woman Suffrage:** Wallace H. White, jr. (chairman), Me.; George W. Edmonds, Pa.; John W. Langley, Ky.; Harris J. Bixler, Pa.; Mae E. Nolan, Calif.; Knud Wefald, Minn.; Victor L. Berger, Wis.

During the reading of the resolution the following occurred: Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of this list be dispensed with. Everybody knows what is in it.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. It is all printed.

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; it is all printed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] asks unanimous consent that the reading of the list be dispensed with. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, there is no practical objection I can see to that, but that has been suggested a time or two before—

Mr. MADDEN. I will withdraw the request if there is any objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That has been suggested a time or two before in the appointment of committees, and I recall that our late friend, Mr. Mann, objected.

Mr. MADDEN. I say, I will be glad to withdraw the request.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I did not intend to object, except to make the suggestion that Mr. Mann always insisted on it.

When the Committee on the District of Columbia was read, the following occurred:

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I observe there is a mistake in the ranking of the members on this committee. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. CLARENCE J. McLEOD's name appear immediately after No. 6. He is entitled to that by reason of seniority.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

When the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress was read, the following occurred:

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask, in the case of the committee just read, that the name of Mr. CLARENCE J. McLEOD come immediately after No. 5 instead of No. 8.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, in the case of the Committee on Rules, that the relative rank of Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin and Mr. SCOTT be changed. Mr. SCOTT is entitled to that by seniority.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the list just read by the clerk of the majority members of the standing committees is precisely the same as that authorized by the Republican conference, with one exception, that relating to the Committee on Rules, with which you are all familiar.

I move the previous question.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman withhold that for a moment?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will yield for a question.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Is it the purpose of the gentleman, having himself debated the proposition, in now moving the previous question to cut off all further debate and all opportunity of amendment?

Mr. LONGWORTH. That is my purpose; yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I hope that will not prevail.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I ask the gentleman a question? Under the rules if anyone wants debate it seems to me a debate of 40 minutes is permissible. The rules distinctly

provide that when there has been no debate on a matter on which the previous question is moved—

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I decline to yield further. Mr. MOORE of Virginia. There can be a debate of 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks under the rule there can be no debate, the previous question having been demanded and debate had.

The question was taken.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 208, nays 178, answered "present" 1, not voting 41, as follows:

## YEAS—208.

Ackerman	Foster	McLaughlin, Mich	Sinnott
Aldrich	Frear	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Smith
Anderson	Fredericks	McLeod	Snell
Andrew	Free	MacGregor	Snyder
Anthony	Freeman	MacLafferty	Speaks
Bacharach	French	Madden	Sproul, Ill.
Bacon	Frothingham	Magee, N. Y.	Sproul, Kans.
Barbour	Fuller	Magee, Pa.	Stalker
Beck	Funk	Manlove	Stephens
Beers	Garber	Mapes	Strong, Kans.
Begg	Gibson	Merritt	Strong, Pa.
Bixler	Gifford	Michener	Summers, Wash.
Boies	Graham, Ill.	Miller, Ill.	Sweet
Brand, Ohio	Green, Iowa	Miller, Wash.	Swing
Britten	Greene, Mass.	Mills	Swoope
Brown, Wis.	Griest	Moore, Ill.	Taber
Brumm	Hadley	Moore, Ind.	Taylor, Tenn.
Burtness	Hardy	Moore, Ohio	Temple
Burton	Haugen	Morgan	Thatcher
Butler	Hawley	Murphy	Thompson
Cable	Hersey	Nelson, Me.	Tilson
Campbell	Hickey	Nelson, Wis.	Timberlake
Chindblom	Hill, Md.	Newton, Minn.	Tincher
Christopherson	Hoch	Newton, Mo.	Tinkham
Clague	Holaday	Paige	Treadway
Clarke, N. Y.	Hudson	Parker	Underhill
Cole, Iowa	Hull, Iowa	Patterson	Vaile
Colton	Hull, Morton D.	Perkins	Vare
Connolly, Pa.	Hull, William E.	Perman	Vestal
Cooper, Ohio	James	Phillips	Vincent, Mich.
Cooper, Wis.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Porter	Voigt
Cramton	Johnson, Wash.	Purnell	Wainwright
Crowther	Kahn	Ramseyer	Ward, N.Y.
Curry	Keller	Ransley	Wason
Dallinger	Kelly	Rathbone	Watres
Darrow	Kendall	Reece	Watson
Davis, Minn.	Ketcham	Reed, N. Y.	Welsh
Dempsey	Kless	Reed, W. Va.	Wertz
Denison	King	Reid, Ill.	White, Kans.
Dickinson, Iowa	Knutson	Roach	White, Me.
Dowell	Kopp	Robinson, Iowa	Williams, Ill.
Dyer	Kurtz	Robson, Ky.	Williams, Mich.
Edmonds	Lampert	Rogers, Mass.	Williamson
Elliott	Langley	Rosenbloom	Winslow
Evans, Iowa	Larson, Minn.	Sanders, Ind.	Winter
Fairchild	Leatherwood	Sanders, N. Y.	Wood
Fairfield	Leavitt	Schall	Woodruff
Faust	Lehlbach	Scott	Wurzbach
Fenn	Lineberger	Sears, Nebr.	Wyant
Fish	Little	Seger	Yates
Fitzgerald	Longworth	Simmons	Young
Fleetwood	McKenzie	Sinclair	Zihlman

## NAYS—178.

Abernethy	Carew	Greenwood	Linthicum
Allen	Carter	Griffin	Lowrey
Allgood	Casey	Harrison	Lozier
Almon	Clancy	Hastings	Lyon
Arnold	Clark, Fla.	Hawes	McClintic
Aswell	Cleary	Hayden	McDuffie
Ayers	Collier	Hill, Ala.	McKeown
Bankhead	Connally, Tex.	Hill, Wash.	McNulty
Barkley	Connelly	Hooker	McReynolds
Bell	Cook	Howard, Nebr.	McSwain
Berger	Crisp	Howard, Okla.	McSweeney
Black, N. Y.	Croll	Huddleston	Major, Ill.
Black, Tex.	Crosser	Hudspeth	Major, Mo.
Bland	Cummings	Hull, Tenn.	Mansfield
Blanton	Davey	Humphreys	Martin
Bloom	Davis, Tenn.	Jeffers	Milligan
Bowling	Dickinson, Mo.	Johnson, Tex.	Minahan
Box	Dominick	Johnson, W. Va.	Montague
Boyer	Doughton	Jones	Moore, Ga.
Boylan	Driver	Jost	Moore, Va.
Brand, Ga.	Dupré	Kent	Morehead
Briggs	Evans, Mont.	Kerr	O'Connell, N. Y.
Browne, N. J.	Favrot	Kincheloe	O'Connell, R. I.
Browning	Fisher	Kindred	O'Connor, La.
Buchanan	Fulbright	Kunz	O'Connor, N. Y.
Buckley	Fulmer	Kvale	O'Sullivan
Bulwinkle	Gardner, Ind.	Lanham	Oldfield
Busby	Garner, Tex.	Lankford	Oliver, N. Y.
Byrnes, S. C.	Garrett, Tenn.	Lazaro	Parks, Ark.
Byrns, Tenn.	Gasque	Lea, Calif.	Peery
Canfield	Gilbert	Lee, Ga.	Pou
Cannon	Glattfelder	Lilly	Prall



Quayle	Sabath	Stevenson	Watkins
Quin	Salmon	Swank	Weaver
Ragon	Sanders, Tex.	Taylor, Colo.	Wefald
Rainey	Sandlin	Taylor, W. Va.	Williams, Tex.
Raker	Schafer	Thomas, Ky.	Wilson, Ind.
Rankin	Sears, Fla.	Thomas, Okla.	Wilson, La.
Rayburn	Shallenberger	Tillman	Wilson, Mass.
Reed, Ark.	Sherwood	Tucker	Wingo
Richards	Sites	Tydings	Wolf
Rogers, N. H.	Smithwick	Underwood	Woodrum
Romjue	Steagall	Upshaw	Wright
Rouse	Stedman	Vinson, Ga.	
Rubey	Stengle	Ward, N. C.	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Hammer

NOT VOTING—41.

Beedy	Drewry	Logan	Oliver, Ala.
Burdick	Eagan	Luce	Peavey
Celler	Garrett, Tex.	McFadden	Schneider
Cole, Ohio	Geran	Mead	Shreve
Collins	Goldsborough	Michaelson	Sullivan
Corning	Graham, Pa.	Mooney	Summers, Tex.
Cullen	Jacobstein	Morin	Tague
Deal	Kearns	Morris	Weller
Dickstein	LaGuardia	Morrow	
Doyle	Larsen, Ga.	Nolan	
Drane	Lindsay	O'Brien	

So the previous question was ordered.  
The following pairs were announced:

Mr. Schneider (for) with Mr. Hammer (against).  
Mr. Peavey (for) with Mr. Collins (against).  
Mr. LaGuardia (for) with Mr. Logan (against).  
Mr. Shreve (for) with Mr. Drewry (against).  
Mrs. Nolan (for) with Mr. Larsen of Georgia (against).  
Mr. Beedy (for) with Mr. Cullen (against).  
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania (for) with Mr. Tague (against).  
Mr. Michaelson (for) with Mr. Eagan (against).  
Mr. Burdick (for) with Mr. O'Brien (against).  
Mr. McFadden (for) with Mr. Goldsborough (against).  
Mr. Kearns (for) with Mr. Sullivan (against).  
Mr. Morin (for) with Mr. Summers of Texas (against).  
Mr. Cole of Ohio (for) with Mr. Oliver of Alabama (against).  
Mr. Luce (for) with Mr. Weller (against).

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I wish to vote "no."

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the room listening when his name should have been called?

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. I was not.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not qualify.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

## House Resolution 95.

*Resolved*, That the following-named gentlemen be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committees of the House and the joint standing committees, as follows:

*Accounts*: Frank Park, Ga.; Ralph Gilbert, Ky.; Clarence Cannon, Mo.; Emanuel Celler, N. Y.

*Agriculture*: James B. Aswell, La.; David H. Kincheloe, Ky.; Marvin Jones, Tex.; F. B. Swank, Okla.; Hampton P. Fulmer, S. C.; Thomas L. Rubey, Mo.; George W. Johnson, W. Va.; Thomas A. Doyle, Ill.; John McSweeney, Ohio; William P. Jarrett, Hawaii.

*Alcoholic Liquor Traffic*: William D. Upshaw, Ga.; John C. Box, Tex.; Charles Browne, N. J.

*Appropriations*: Joseph W. Byrns, Tenn.; James P. Buchanan, Tex.; James A. Gallivan, Mass.; James F. Byrnes, S. C.; Gordon Lee, Ga.; Ben Johnson, Ky.; Charles D. Carter, Okla.; Edward T. Taylor, Colo.; William B. Oliver, Ala.; Anthony J. Griffin, N. Y.; Thomas W. Harrison, Va.; John N. Sandlin, La.; John J. Eagan, N. J.; William A. Ayres, Kans.

*Banking and Currency*: Otis Wingo, Ark.; Henry B. Steagall, Ala.; Charles H. Brand, Ga.; William F. Stevenson, S. C.; Eugene Black, Tex.; T. Alan Goldsborough, Md.; Charles A. Mooney, Ohio; Anning S. Prall, N. Y.; Harry C. Canfield, Ind.

*The Census*: John E. Rankin, Miss.; Arthur H. Greenwood, Ind.; John H. Morehead, Nebr.; George C. Peery, Va.; Ralph F. Lozier, Mo.; Meyer Jacobstein, N. Y.; Joseph W. Morris, Ky.

*Claims*: John C. Box, Tex.; Alfred L. Bulwinkle, N. C.; Loring M. Black, Jr., N. Y.; Charles Browne, N. J.; Elmer Thomas, Okla.; S. D. McReynolds, Tenn.; Emanuel Celler, N. Y.

*Coinage, Weights, and Measures*: B. G. Lowrey, Miss.; Charles L. Abernethy, N. C.; George K. Favrot, La.; Samuel E. Cook, Ind.; R. Lee Moore, Ga.; Edgar Howard, Nebr.; J. Scott Wolff, Mo.

*District of Columbia*: Christopher D. Sullivan, N. Y.; Thomas L. Blanton, Tex.; Ralph Gilbert, Ky.; William C. Hammer, N. C.; Charles F. X. O'Brien, N. J.; Stanley H. Kunz, Ill.; Henry L. Jost, Mo.; Allard H. Gasque, S. C.; Everett Kent, Pa.

*Education*: B. G. Lowrey, Miss.; Henry St. George Tucker, Va.; Robert L. Doughton, N. C.; William W. Hastings, Okla.; R. Lee Moore, Ga.; R. E. L. Allen, W. Va.; Loring M. Black, Jr., N. Y.

*Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress*: Lamar Jeffers, Ala.; William E. Cleary, N. Y.; James R. Buckley, Ill.; Ralph F. Lozier, Mo.; Millard E. Tydings, Md.

*Elections No. 1*: C. B. Hudspeth, Tex.; J. Earl Major, Ill.; Henry L. Jost, Mo.

*Elections No. 2*: Frank Clark, Fla.; Gordon Browning, Tenn.; T. Webber Wilson, Miss.

*Elections No. 3*: Guinn Williams, Tex.; John H. Kerr, N. C.; Heartsill Ragon, Ark.

*Enrolled Bills*: Thomas L. Blanton, Tex.; Charles I. Stengle, N. Y.; Mell G. Underwood, Ohio.

*Expenditures in the State Department*: Charles I. Stengle, N. Y.; Joseph W. Morris, Ky.; Ralph F. Lozier, Mo.

*Expenditures in the Treasury Department*: Henry St. George Tucker, Va.; James F. Fulbright, Mo.; Heartsill Ragon, Ark.

*Expenditures in the War Department*: Arthur H. Greenwood, Ind.; Everett B. Howard, Okla.; William P. Connery, Jr., Mass.

*Expenditures in the Navy Department*: Charles L. Abernethy, N. C.; William E. Cleary, N. Y.; W. C. Salmon, Tenn.

*Expenditures in the Post Office Department*: Guinn Williams, Tex.; Meyer Jacobstein, N. Y.; W. Y. Humphreys, Miss.

*Expenditures in the Interior Department*: Sol Bloom, N. Y.; S. D. McReynolds, Tenn.; Henry L. Jost, Mo.

*Expenditures in the Department of Justice*: Frank Oliver, N. Y.; Elton Watkins, Ore.; Jeff Busby, Miss.

*Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture*: Robert L. Doughton, N. C.; Samuel F. Glatfelter, Pa.; R. Lee Moore, Ga.

*Expenditures in the Department of Commerce*: Frank Gardner, Ind.; Miles C. Allgood, Ala.; J. B. Reed, Ark.

*Expenditures in the Department of Labor*: Thomas L. Blanton, Tex.; Frank J. McNulty, N. J.; Allard H. Gasque, S. C.

*Expenditures on Public Buildings*: John H. Morehead, Nebr.; Samuel Dickstein, N. Y.; John H. Kerr, N. C.

*Flood Control*: Riley J. Wilson, La.; William J. Driver, Ark.; Lamar Jeffers, Ala.; Carl Hayden, Ariz.; W. Y. Humphreys, Miss.; James F. Fulbright, Mo.

*Foreign Affairs*: J. Charles Linthicum, Md.; Charles M. Stedman, N. C.; Tom Connally, Tex.; R. Walton Moore, Va.; Ross A. Collins, Miss.; Martin L. Davey, Ohio; David J. O'Connell, N. Y.; Robert H. Clancy, Mich.; William N. Rogers, N. H.

*Immigration and Naturalization*: Adolph J. Sabath, Ill.; John E. Raker, Calif.; Riley J. Wilson, La.; John C. Box, Tex.; Samuel Dickstein, N. Y.; S. D. McReynolds, Tenn.; Elton Watkins, Ore.

*Indian Affairs*: Carl Hayden, Ariz.; William J. Sears, Fla.; Zebulon Weaver, N. C.; John M. Evans, Mont.; William W. Hastings, Okla.; Everett B. Howard, Okla.; Edgar Howard, Nebr.; Sam B. Hill, Wash.; John Morrow, N. Mex.

*Industrial Arts and Expositions*: Fritz G. Lanham, Tex.; Clifton A. Woodrum, Va.; Thomas J. Lilly, W. Va.; James R. Buckley, Ill.; Sol Bloom, N. Y.; T. Webber Wilson, Miss.; Everett Kent, Pa.

*Insular Affairs*: Christopher D. Sullivan, N. Y.; Hallett S. Ward, N. C.; Guinn Williams, Tex.; Jacob L. Milligan, Mo.; Frank Gardner, Ind.; W. C. Salmon, Tenn.; Heartsill Ragon, Ark.; T. Webber Wilson, Miss.; Everett Kent, Pa.

*Interstate and Foreign Commerce*: Alben W. Barkley, Ky.; Sam Rayburn, Tex.; George Huddleston, Ala.; Clarence F. Lea, Calif.; Harry B. Hawes, Mo.; Tillman B. Parks, Ark.; Robert Crosser, Ohio; Ashton C. Shallenberger, Nebr.; Parker Corning, N. Y.

*Invalid Pensions*: Thomas H. Cullen, N. Y.; Charles F. X. O'Brien, N. J.; Stanley H. Kunz, Ill.; Samuel E. Cook, Ind.; Samuel F. Glatfelter, Pa.; Mell G. Underwood, Ohio; James F. Fulbright, Mo.

*Irrigation of Arid Lands*: Carl Hayden, Ariz.; C. B. Hudspeth, Tex.; John E. Raker, Calif.; William C. Lankford, Ga.; Charles L. Richards, Nev.; J. B. Reed, Ark.; Miles C. Allgood, Ala.

*Judiciary*: Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., Ky.; Hatton W. Summers, Tex.; Andrew J. Montague, Va.; James W. Wise, Ga.; John N. Tillman, Ark.; Fred H. Dominick, S. C.; Samuel C. Major, Mo.; Royal H. Weller, N. Y.; Patrick B. O'Sullivan, Conn.

*Labor*: William D. Upshaw, Ga.; J. Frank McNulty, N. J.; William P. Connery, Jr., Mass.; J. Earl Major, Ill.; Meyer Jacobstein, N. Y.; Luther A. Johnson, Tex.

*Library*: Frank Park, Ga.; Ralph Gilbert, Ky.

*Merchant Marine and Fisheries*: Ladislav Lazaro, La.; Ewin L. Davis, Tenn.; Schuyler Otis Bland, Va.; Clay Stone Briggs, Tex.; William W. Larsen, Ga.; Tom D. McKeown, Okla.; George W. Lindsay, N. Y.; William M. Croll, Pa.; Jeremiah E. O'Connell, R. I.

*Mileage*: Stanley H. Kunz, Ill.; Charles I. Stengle, N. Y.

*Military Affairs*: Percy E. Quin, Miss.; Hubert F. Fisher, Tenn.; William C. Wright, Ga.; Daniel E. Garrett, Tex.; John J. McSwain, S. C.; Isaac R. Sherwood, Ohio; John J. Boylan, N. Y.; Lister Hill, Ala.; Elmer H. Geran, N. J.

*Mineral and Mining*: George K. Favrot, La.; Arthur H. Greenwood, Ind.; Herbert W. Cummings, Pa.; Thomas J. Lilly, W. Va.; Charles L. Richards, Nev.; Mell G. Underwood, Ohio.

*Naval Affairs:* Carl Vinson, Ga.; James V. McClintic, Okla.; Herbert J. Druce, Fla.; James O'Connor, La.; Patrick Henry Drewry, Va.; W. Turner Logan, S. C.; Morgan G. Sanders, Tex.; John F. Quayle, N. Y.; J. Alfred Taylor, W. Va.

*Patents:* Fritz G. Lanham, Tex.; William C. Hammer, N. C.; Samuel E. Cook, Ind.; Sol Bloom, N. Y.; R. E. L. Allen, W. Va.; J. B. Reed, Ark.

*Pensions:* William D. Upshaw, Ga.; William C. Hammer, N. C.; John E. Rankin, Miss.; William E. Cleary, N. Y.; John H. Morehead, Nebr.; Millard E. Tydings, Md.; Luther A. Johnson, Tex.

*Post Office and Post Roads:* Thomas M. Bell, Ga.; Arthur B. Rouse, Ky.; James M. Mead, N. Y.; John H. Smithwick, Fla.; William B. Bowling, Ala.; J. M. Hooker, Va.; Milton A. Romjue, Mo.; Frank C. Sites, Pa.; William W. Arnold, Ill.; William P. Jarrett, Hawaii.

*Printing:* William F. Stevenson, S. C.

*Public Buildings and Grounds:* Frank Clark, Fla.; Frank Park, Ga.; Fritz G. Lanham, Tex.; George K. Favrot, La.; Edward B. Almon, Ala.; J. Scott Wolf, Mo.; Frank Oliver, N. Y.; John H. Kerr, N. C.; Jeff Busby, Miss.

*Public Lands:* John E. Raker, Calif.; William J. Driver, Ark.; Lamar Jeffers, Ala.; Charles L. Abernethy, N. C.; John M. Evans, Mont.; Sam B. Hill, Wash.; Elmer Thomas, Okla.; Charles L. Richards, Nev.; John Morrow, N. Mex.; William P. Jarrett, Hawaii.

*Railways and Canals:* Thomas H. Cullen, N. Y.; William C. Lankford, Ga.; Hallett S. Ward, N. C.; Henry St. George Tucker, Va.; Gordon Browning, Tenn.

*Reform in the Civil Service:* Lamar Jeffers, Ala.; Emanuel Celler, N. Y.; Clifton A. Woodrum, Va.; Luther A. Johnson, Tex.; Gordon Browning, Tenn.

*Revision of the Laws:* Alfred L. Bulwinkle, N. C.; Herbert W. Cummings, Pa.; George C. Peery, Va.; Loring M. Black, Jr., N. Y.; W. C. Salmon, Tenn.

*Rivers and Harbors:* H. Garland Dupré, La.; Joseph J. Mansfield, Tex.; John McDuffie, Ala.; John J. Kindred, N. Y.; Homer L. Lyon, N. C.; Joseph T. Deal, Va.; Daniel F. Minahan, N. J.; William E. Wilson, Ind.; William H. Boyce, Del.

*Roads:* Robert L. Doughton, N. C.; Edward B. Almon, Ala.; William J. Sears, Fla.; C. B. Hudspeth, Tex.; Hallett S. Ward, N. C.; Frank Gardner, Ind.; Clarence Cannon, Mo.; George C. Peery, Va.; Elmer Thomas, Okla.

*Rules:* Edward W. Pou, N. C.; Finis J. Garrett, Tenn.; William B. Bankhead, Ala.; John J. O'Connor, N. Y.

*Territories:* Zebulon Weaver, N. C.; William C. Lankford, Ga.; John E. Rankin, Miss.; William J. Driver, Ark.; Charles L. Abernethy, N. C.; Millard E. Tydings, Md.; Herbert W. Cummings, Pa.; William P. Jarrett, Hawaii.

*War Claims:* Frank Clark, Fla.; Charles F. X. O'Brien, N. J.; B. G. Lowrey, Miss.; Miles C. Allgood, Ala.; Samuel E. Glatfelter, Pa.

*Ways and Means:* John N. Garner, Tex.; James W. Collier, Miss.; William A. Oldfield, Ark.; Charles R. Crisp, Ga.; John F. Carew, N. Y.; Whitwell P. Martin, La.; Peter F. Tague, Mass.; Henry T. Rainey, Ill.; Cordell Hull, Tenn.; Clement C. Dickinson, Mo.; John J. Casey, Pa.

*Woman Suffrage:* John E. Raker, Calif.; Frank Clark, Fla.; Christopher D. Sullivan, N. Y.; Thomas L. Blanton, Tex.; Clifton A. Woodrum, Va.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote on the resolution.

Mr. RAINEY. I would like to have 10 minutes.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I would prefer to have a vote on the resolution, but if the gentleman from Illinois insists I will yield him 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas has control of the time.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I yield the gentleman from Illinois 10 minutes.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, at this juncture I want to say something for the good of the order; and first of all I want to congratulate my genial friend the gentleman from Ohio, the majority leader [Mr. LONGWORTH], upon his magnificent leadership. His motion for the previous question keeps everybody on that side from doing it, and somebody ought to do it, and so it might as well be me. The gentleman has safely steered the ship between the Scylla of progressive republicanism—if anybody knows what that is—and the Charybdis of conservative republicanism, and everybody knows what that is. He has reached the quiet waters beyond, and there is not a scratch on the ship. [Applause.] The paint even is absolutely intact. I congratulate my friend. [Applause.] I notice from this applause that many Republicans agree with me.

Mr. THOMAS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS of Kentucky. The progressives are still on the auction block, are they not? [Laughter.]

Mr. RAINEY. I am not going to say anything unkind about Republicans; I never do. We always know where to find the gentleman from Ohio. I admire his courage always. He is a stand-pat Republican, and he does not care who knows it. He nails his flag always to the mast. Everybody else may desert the deck of the sinking ship, but not he. He will go down when the ship goes down with his flag flying. That is the kind of Republican I like to see. [Applause on the Republican side.] That is a real Republican. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I notice much applause on the Republican side but none from the progressives. I congratulate the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON]. He is safely on the Rules Committee; he is buttressed there, surrounded by a guard of seven stalwart Republicans. He can not get anything out of there if he tries. [Laughter and applause.] He has consented to be imprisoned—has been a party to it—in a double locked cage, surrounded by the Old Guard, and from his safe position behind the bars he can continue to bark dismally at the passing world. [Laughter.]

Not long ago he was possessed of a courage most sublime. I hold in my hand a proclamation issued by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] on the 4th day of December—a most courageous document. When Charles Carroll signed the Declaration of Independence he heard somebody in the audience back in the room say, "Oh, there are many Carrolls, and he is perfectly safe when the hangman comes." Charles Carroll then went back and wrote "of Carrollton," so that everybody could find him if he got lost. With the same kind of courage the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] gave out this proclamation to the United Press in a most unusual way. He gave it out under this heading: "By JOHN M. NELSON, Representative from Wisconsin. Written for the United Press." Anybody, therefore, would know who he was, and his constituents can find him, if they want to find him, in the election next fall. The most impressive part of the proclamation is this part, which apparently required the most courage: He said, "The progressives are not demanding choice committee places." [Laughter.] What a magnificent declaration that was; what sublime courage it took to utter it! He gave out this statement—and I am reading now from the Jacksonville Courier, published in my congressional district, a subscriber to the United Press—and this statement appeared in 5,000 papers. Mr. Speaker, Caesar three times refused the kingly crown before he fell. The gentleman from Wisconsin refused it five thousand times before he fell, and when he fell great was the fall thereof. For nine days Satan fell from heaven clear down to hell, but that is nothing like the fall just accomplished by the gentleman from Wisconsin. [Laughter.]

Hell heard the unsufferable noise \* \* \*  
Nine days they fell; confounded chaos roared \* \* \*  
Hell at last yawning received them whole and on them closed.

I am wondering what a progressive Republican is, but I need wonder no longer. I know now. Since I listened to the call of the roll a moment ago and found every progressive Republican back at his post voting for the previous question it is easy for me to define a progressive Republican. A progressive Republican is a Republican who is a stand-pat, conservative Republican in every fiber of his being, in every part of his anatomy, except his mouth [laughter], and he has absolutely no control over that, fortunately for him. He talks one way and shoots the other always. A progressive Republican is a man who makes the kind of a spoken record here which enables him to go back to his constituents in a Republican district which is about to become Democratic and say to them, "What is the use of voting for the Democratic candidate for Congress? Great God, am I not always also against the Republicans?" But whenever he votes he is safely inside the Republican column.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAINEY. Yes. I yield for a question.

Mr. BERGER. Is there any Democrat in Wisconsin who has a chance to be elected to Congress, or has there been for some years?

Mr. RAINEY. If there is none, then God help the State of Wisconsin. [Prolonged applause and laughter.]

Mr. BERGER. God has helped it. Wisconsin got rid of the Democratic Party.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, the smoke screens which the progressives have been sending up from their hot-air machines have blown away now and we find them all safely back home again. Where is the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] who for some time received 16 votes for Speaker? There are no privates in that army of progressives. Every one of them is



a general, and how bravely they all marched up the hill and how grandly they all came down again. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Illinois five minutes more.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, from the safe recesses of his cyclone cellar the gentleman from Wisconsin emerged a while ago to vote for the previous question, which cuts off all debate so far as that side could do it and all criticism of progressive Republicans. We will hear from him occasionally. Like the other 16 so-called progressive Republicans, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] is the bravest man I ever saw who never incurred the slightest personal peril. When the time comes, they are all back safely again. There is no use worrying about that.

There is something else which ought not to be passed unnoticed. Here is a rule adopted by the committee for the further protection of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], who did not want any choice committee assignments. After indicating what are the major committees and providing that a Republican who serves on one of them can not serve on any other committee, the printed rule of the Republican caucus goes on to say:

This regulation does not apply to the Committee on Rules. \* \* \*

Why? Because the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] is the chairman of the Committee on Elections No. 2. They fixed it so he would not have to give up that choice assignment. And so the gentleman who has five thousand times refused a kingly crown comes back with all the persimmons, kingly crown and all, and he is on the Rules Committee, the choice assignment of all, and still retains his place as chairman of the Committee on Elections No. 2, one of the choice assignments, carrying with it the patronage that it does.

What shall I say of my friend from Illinois, Mr. MADDEN? He received 6 votes for Speaker. You always know where my friend from Illinois is. He always was a stand-pat Republican, and he does not care who knows it, but I wonder what these six gentlemen who were voting for him thought they were trying to do, and I wonder where they thought they were standing. At any rate, they did not wander far from the flesh-pots of the Republican Party, and they are able to go back home and say to their constituents—and I refer to the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. YATES; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. REID; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. KING; and the rest of them—"Oh, I did not help tear up the House; I voted for Mr. MADDEN, of Illinois; I did not vote for a man from Massachusetts; I agree that Massachusetts has enough; she does not seem to have overlooked many bets, and so I would not agree to give them a little thing like the Speakership of the House of Representatives, which is about the smallest thing they have, and therefore I voted for Mr. MADDEN." Then they can further assure their constituents that they did not get on the danger line—there might have been a danger line—but they did not go far enough and vote for Mr. COOPER; that they voted for Mr. MADDEN. It was a safe thing to do, because it did not make any disturbance at all. But if my friend from Illinois, Mr. MADDEN, had ever gotten within one vote of the election, I would have been strongly tempted to jump over the fence and vote for him—I think so much of him.

Of course, I would have been able to resist the temptation, but it would have been a hard thing to do. He said that he was not a candidate, but that did not make any difference with these gentlemen who voted for him. I notice, however, that he bravely kept his lightning rod up. The way to say that you are not a candidate and mean it is to say, "I won't take it if you give it to me," but he did not go that far. He held up his lightning rod—it was not much of a lightning rod, it is true—until the very last. There was a thunderous lot of noise on that side, but there was no lightning at all to strike anybody's rod, except that of the distinguished Speaker, and Republican lightning would not have dared to strike the lightning rod of anybody else, because Massachusetts has not yet got enough out of the Republican Party.

Mr. Speaker, I must not, before I close, overlook the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON]. I heard him vote "aye" a while ago on the motion for the previous question made by my friend from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH]. It is true that he did so a little faintly, and not with his usual vigor, nevertheless he voted "aye."

Nobody on that side is a more astute politician than the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], and he has been standing out at the listening post and he has heard something, and so he wants to play safe. He has been Republican whip

on that side from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. He has been the Roderick of that side. "One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men." But he has quit the job now. He will not accept a place where they can shoot at him in his district. He voted for Mr. COOPER. Then he got back into his cyclone cellar and has nothing else to say. Now, I do not want to take up too much time—

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RAINEY. May I have an additional minute?

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I yield the gentleman one minute.

Mr. RAINEY. I am going to quit in a minute, after giving some advice to the Republicans who have been so successful so far in handling their disordered forces. They were not disordered at all, for it was but a mock battle. We knew it on this side. I suggest to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH]—and he need not follow this suggestion unless he wants to do so—I suggest that he now move to adjourn for three days, until the 20th, and when we meet on the 20th I suggest, to prevent any further action, he move to adjourn until after the holidays, to the 3d of January. That helps everybody on that side along; that helps out your policy of inactivity; and when you convene on the 3d day of next January, then continue with your progress, your record of broken promises—broken promises to the veterans of the World War, 4,000,000 of them; broken promises to the farmers of this country, 10,000 broken promises, not one of them kept; keep it up until the end, and the end will come in the near future, in the idea of next November. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE TO SIT.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 96.

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or such subcommittees as it may designate, shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the House during the Sixty-eighth Congress and during the recess of that Congress.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution of the following title:

H. J. Res. 70. Joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for December, 1923, on the 20th day of that month.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore had appointed Mr. REED of Pennsylvania and Mr. HARRIS members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments" for the disposition of useless papers in the Department of Labor.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION 70 SIGNED.

Mr. ROSENBLOOM, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 70) authorizing payment of the salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for December, 1923, on the 20th day of that month.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a statement relative to the report of House bill 506 by the Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing the report which the Committee on Printing has made. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman admits that should go back to the committee, I presume, in the statement?

Mr. KIESS. We have allowed it to go back and will report it again.

Mr. BLANTON. That bill is the one which seeks to put in the hands of one employee of the Government the right to fix the salaries of 4,000 other employees—that is the bill, I believe.

I think it should go back to the committee and stay there forever.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. KIESS. Objection was made in the House on December 10 by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] to the reporting of House bill 506 by the Committee on Printing. Under the leave granted to extend my remarks I wish to print the following statement giving authority upon which the committee based its action:

As stated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (vol. 64, pt. 6, p. 5532) the Speaker on March 3, 1923, appointed Mr. KIESS, Mr. JOHNSON of Washington, and Mr. STEVENSON as members of the "temporary" Committee on Printing, pursuant to the act approved March 3, 1917 (39 Stat. 1121), which provides for a permanent organization for the Joint Committee on Printing.

At the same time the Speaker announced the appointment of a temporary Committee on Accounts and members of the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government and the Joint Committee on Employment of Prisoners in United States Penitentiaries as made "pursuant to law."

The act of March 3, 1917, provides that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall, on the last day of Congress, appoint Members of their respective Houses who have been elected to the succeeding Congress to fill any vacancies which may then be about to occur on the Joint Committee on Printing, and that such appointees and the members of the committee who have been reelected shall continue until their successors are chosen.

The act also provides that the joint committee shall, when Congress is not in session, exercise all the powers and duties devolving upon said committee as provided by law, the same as when Congress is in session.

Inasmuch as all members of the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House in the Sixty-seventh Congress were reelected to the Sixty-eighth Congress, it was not necessary under the law for the Speaker to make appointments to the joint committee at the close of the Congress, as there were no vacancies then about to occur. However, as a matter of fact, and as the Record so indicates, the Speaker did appoint a temporary Committee on Printing, as I have already stated.

Under the Rules of the House (sec. 720 of Rule XI) "all proposed legislation or orders touching printing shall be referred to the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House."

Hinds' Precedents (vol. 4, sec. 4348) states that "the Committee on Printing has exercised an infrequent jurisdiction as to the pay of employees at the Government Printing Office," and that such bills are referred to the committee.

Pursuant to this rule the wage bill (H. R. 506), which I introduced on December 5, was referred to the Committee on Printing on that day.

The Committee on Printing, acting under authority of its appointment by the Speaker and in accordance with the law and rules of the House, assumed that it had the right to consider this bill, which it did, and reported it back to the House on the following day, December 6, with a written report. This report was numbered 1 by the Clerk of the House, and sent to the Government Printing Office for printing along with the bill, which was indorsed by the Clerk of the House as having on December 6 been "Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, ordered to be printed," and assigned to the Union Calendar as No. 1. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of December 6, page 103, so records the reporting of the bill (H. R. 506) by the Committee on Printing under clause 2 of Rule XIII.

The committee is furthermore of the opinion that being in actual existence at the time, it had the right to report the bill in accordance with an interpretation of the rules and precedents of the House as laid down in Hinds' Precedents (vol. 4, sec. 4347, p. 846), wherein Mr. Hinds made this statement:

"While in fact a joint committee, the House branch acts also as a standing committee of the House, receiving resolutions and bills which are referred to it, and reporting them by its own authority without the concurrent action of the Senate branch."

If it shall be held that the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House was not in existence or had no rights as a legislative committee on December 6, then it will be impossible for a new House to order printing done prior to the election of its regular standing committees. In this connection I invite attention to the provision carried annually in the legislative appropriation act, which is to be found in the act approved February 20, 1923 (Public, No. 431, Sixty-seventh Congress, p. 16), which reads as follows:

"Printing and binding for Congress, chargeable to the foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of the estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year."

The act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1012), further provides that "either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by existing law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof." The same act also provides that resolutions to print extra copies of documents when presented in either House "shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing."

It therefore follows that if the House does not have a Committee on Printing, either under the law or the rules creating the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House, this body can not order documents printed or extra copies provided for its own use until a Committee on Printing has been elected after the organization of each new Congress. In other words, from the beginning of the present session on December 3 until to-day this House would have been without authority to order printing done as provided by law.

In my opinion it was to meet just such a situation as this that the act of March 3, 1917, was passed with the concurrence of this House providing for a Committee on Printing on the part of the two Houses of Congress until such time as either House might make a change in its membership on the committee, which, according to Hinds' Precedents possesses either joint or separate authority.

#### PERMISSION TO SIT.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization may have permission to sit during the recesses of the session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the program?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. This is the customary resolution that will run through this session of Congress.

Mr. SABATH. Does the chairman expect—

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It permits the collection of statistics which we will need and which can be collected during the Christmas recess.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman is it his intention to hold hearings and dispose of legislation, so far as considering the bill is concerned, during the Christmas holidays?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It is a preliminary step toward the gathering of statistics and other matter needed.

Mr. RAKER. Good stuff.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a short letter written to his mother by C. Hooven Griffis, who is confined in a German prison, written Armistice Day, and containing patriotic sentiments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman answer a question? It occurs to me that the RECORD ought to reflect what goes on in the House, and that these extended remarks ought to be placed in what is known as the appendix, in the back of the RECORD. If you pick up the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and undertake to run the pages to see what occurred in the House, if some gentleman did not happen to be in attendance at the time, you have to turn 20 or 30 pages in order to ascertain what has been done. I have no objection in this case to its going in the RECORD, but I do think it ought to be placed in the end of the RECORD rather than in the ordinary daily proceedings of the House. I, with the gentleman from Ohio or some gentleman in authority on the Committee on Printing or some one else, would consider this suggestion and, if it meets with their approval, carry it out.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I believe that we ought to uphold the dignity of this House. The Senate has been doing it in recent sessions, and I think the Members of the House should have the information.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say to the Members of the House that the question raised by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] was discussed at a recent meeting of the Joint Committee on Printing, which has control of the publication of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is our purpose to pass a rule covering this matter, and we hope that the Members of the House will observe the rule, and when they want to insert remarks which are not their own, they will have those remarks



placed in the appendix, so that the RECORD of the day's proceedings will carry only the actual proceedings of the day.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there for a question?

Mr. KIESS. I will.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Has not the committee the power to direct this to be done at the Printing Office?

Mr. KIESS. We have and will do it by resolution of the committee.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I would like to have it done by force of arms, if necessary.

Mr. WINGO. I notice that the body at the other end of the Capitol seems to be very prolific in flooding the RECORD with magazine articles. How will you prevent that? The gentleman knows what I am referring to. The rules will not permit me to refer to it directly.

Mr. KIESS. We can not control the other legislative body.

Mr. WINGO. That is one trouble. If the RECORD is to be filled up with magazine articles by the body at the other end of the Capitol, what does it profit us to shut out a few little things here in the House?

Mr. KIESS. The proposed rule will prevent the insertion in the daily proceedings of the RECORD of magazine or newspaper articles. This will apply to both Senate and House proceedings. Such articles will be printed in the appendix. But to shut off entirely the printing of extraneous matter is another question.

Mr. WINGO. I understand that that body at the other end of the Capitol takes the position that either body, by unanimous consent, can override that rule of the Printing Committee. That was decided the other day, if the gentleman will examine the RECORD.

Mr. KIESS. I believe our plan will work out all right.

Mr. WINGO. I understand; I am not objecting. I hope the plan will be justified by its results.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. One line in the rule will provide that the RECORD will first give the full proceedings of the Senate, and another line covering the full proceedings of the House of Representatives, and after that delayed speeches will be printed in the appendix. The plan is to have that understood in both branches, so that no one will ask that the rule be violated. If that is not done, it is the intention of the committee to go before both branches and ask for a joint resolution. I think that should be understood once for all, that such things go to the appendix, and when that is fully understood the problem will be solved.

Mr. SNELL. How far does the idea of the Committee on Printing go as to extraneous matter which is offered to be printed in the RECORD?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The Members themselves will have to assist the committee. It is not pleasant to stand up and object. The members of the committee will invite the good judgment of the Members, so that the articles inserted will not be so long as to induce objection. Matters that are part of speeches delivered will, of course, be carried in the speeches themselves, with proper indication of quotations. But the committee can not be put in the position of censor.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Following is the statement referred to:

[Printed in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by unanimous consent of House of Representatives at request of Congressman FITZGERALD, of Ohio.]

The thoughts of a man in prison, but confident that he is at peace with the world and that he has done his work as he has seen it, is shown in a message from Lieut. Corliss Hooven Griffis, of Hamilton, Ohio, recently sentenced at Mosbach, Germany, for his part in the attempted kidnapping of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, arch draft evader, to his mother, Mrs. E. S. Griffis. The message was written to his mother on Armistice Day and is as follows:

WURZBURG PRISON, GERMANY, November 11, 1923.

DEAREST MOTHER: The church bells are ringing again this morning and I am wondering if they are reflecting in their tumult of sound the gladness way I am feeling. I dare say their message to-day is quite different from the one that is dominating me, but they sound cheerful and glad enough to quite fit in. Moreover, the sun is shining and a shaft of golden light has made a mockery of the iron bars and has penetrated into my cell, where it makes a great difference. Then, not to be outdone on the occasion, the prison has finally decided that it is cold enough for heat—and the steam pipes are warm, with a promise of a decided change for the better in the inside temperature.

So, altogether, it is a great day, a quite fitting time for thanksgiving, pride, and rejoicing in every way for me—and one in particular.

I have already decorated my cell so that it is no doubt different from any other cell in Germany. From the colored advertisements in

the Saturday Evening Post I have been hard at work with my scissors and have cut out and pasted together the various colors until I have achieved the desired result. At one end of the cell under the window is a gorgeous coat of arms of the United States. It took me a week to make it, and it is inlaid in paper like a mosaic. The background is orange, good and bright; and the bald-headed eagle, with the shield and all the rest, are in the correct colors. It looks fine. Then over my table I have hung my American flag, and on the other wall is an American shield. Altogether, I could not desire more; and, really, it helps.

I started off the day by singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" as I faced my flag at salute, regardless of the prison rule against singing. Then I followed with the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"; and the "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah" had a strange setting way over here; but it rang true and stirred my heart quite as much as had I heard a chorus of a thousand voices singing it. After that I whistled the "Stars and Stripes Forever," but then I thought I had better write this letter. I shall go through my entire program, and will sing and pray all day, even though I am quite alone.

Naturally, my mind reverts back to the events of five years ago to-day, when in the midst of our turmoil and hating and sorrowing we achieved peace. I can remember my own feeling in Le Mans that day easily, for it is not so far from Wurzburg as it is from Hamilton, Ohio.

Then, later, I can not but think of the days of anniversary that followed each year at home, and I like to bring back the memories of some of our celebrations.

How time does change things. It was just a year ago at this very day and hour, that Chaplain Cowley Carroll and myself went out to the cemetery, where we held our little service for our dead. Amid the quiet graves of Greenwood that day I had little thought, indeed, that another such day would find me in a German prison. But even had I known, please God, I would not falter from a trust, a heritage, of brave fellow countrymen.

ADJOURN OVER UNTIL THURSDAY.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Thursday. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Ohio if he is going to adopt the remainder of the suggestions of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY]? [Laughter.]

Mr. LONGWORTH. That portion of it which deals with adjournment, not that which deals with final achievements. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 7.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 20, 1923, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian Thursday, January 3, 1924.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I regard the passage of this resolution as in the interest of the public business. I am informed that a number of the committees will meet immediately, now that the House is organized, and consider matters of very great public moment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask further unanimous consent that on the day of the reconvening of the House, on the 3d of January, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY] may be permitted to address the House for an hour at the conclusion of the routine business.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that on January 3 the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY], to whom leave was given to address the House to-morrow, may address the House for an hour. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to announce that the Public Lands Committee will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Several messages were received in writing from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—FRANCHISES IN PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 38 of the act approved March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 951), entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith certified copies of each of 24 franchises granted by the Public Service Commission of Porto Rico. The copies of the franchises included are described in the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War transmitting them to me.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1923.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 12 of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the twenty-third annual report of the Governor of Porto Rico, together with the reports of the heads of the several departments of the Porto Rican government, also that of the auditor, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of War that this report be printed as a congressional document.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1923.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 21 of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the report of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, together with the reports of the heads of the departments of the Philippine government, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1922.

I concur in the recommendations of the Secretary of War as to the printing of this report as a congressional document.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1923.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on the Library:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith the fourth annual report of Perry's Victory Memorial Commission, dated December 3, 1923, which was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 5 of the act entitled "An act creating a commission for the maintenance, control, care, etc., of the Perry's Victory Memorial on Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1322-1324).

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1923.

## LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that on the 3d of January, after the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY] shall have concluded his re-

marks, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. UPSHAW] may have 45 minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman state on what subject the gentleman desires to speak?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I do not know.

Mr. UPSHAW. I want to talk on the majesty of the law and national sobriety.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SABATH. Well, I am in favor of that and I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on the same day the Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands [Mr. GUEVARA] may have 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that after those two the Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands [Mr. GUEVARA] may have 20 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, I ask that the Ways and Means Committee be allowed to sit during the sessions and during the recesses of this Congress.

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman whether that embraces the minority as well as the majority?

Mr. TREADWAY. Certainly. The Ways and Means Committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY] asks that the Ways and Means Committee be allowed to sit during the sessions and recesses of the Congress. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. JACOBSTEIN for two days on account of death in family.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] desire to address the House?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. My request for permission to address the House was agreed to on Saturday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] is recognized for 25 minutes.

## COOPERATION BETWEEN FARMERS AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to discuss the possibilities of political and economic cooperation between the farmers and the industrial workers of the country. It is a subject well worthy of the consideration of both groups; it is one that should be considered by all who are sincere friends of either group. It seems to me that such discussion was never so timely as at the present time.

The President of the United States in his address to Congress on December 6, 1923, speaking of the farmer, said:

He must have organization. His customer with whom he exchanges products of the farm for those of industry is organized, labor is organized, business is organized, and there is no way for agriculture to meet this unless it, too, is organized.

The President's meaning is plain—the farmer must organize to protect himself against organized labor—their interests are in conflict—the farmer should place the blame for the gross disparity between the price which he receives for his products and the high cost of what he must buy upon labor—farmers and labor should be set off against each other as hostile groups and in perpetual conflict.

The President did not originate the thought. Paid propagandists are busy with its promulgation. It comes before us every day. It is presented in a thousand forms. There are great selfish interests involved. The schemes of these powerful groups depend upon selling the idea to the public and to farmers and laborers at large.

## SUBSTANCE OF PROPAGANDA.

The substance of the propaganda, which has as its purpose to keep farmers and industrial workers separated, is that as each of the groups consumes the product of the other its selfish interest is to reduce the return which the other receives. Labor is told that the high cost of food and clothing is due to high prices on the farm. The farmer is told that the high cost of the articles which he buys is due to high wages exacted by the factory worker. It is boldly stated to both that the interests of farmers and labor can not be reconciled; that they can not act together. The propaganda goes even to the extreme of asserting



that the hardships which each of the groups suffers are due to the other group.

Typical of this propaganda is an editorial included in a collection of railroad propaganda which came to my table to-day. The editorial is from Wallace's Farmer, published by a concern of which Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is president. It no doubt states his views. I quote from it:

Railroad rates can not come down materially unless railroad labor is reduced. The cry of the general public for lower freight rates is meaningless unless railroad wages are to be reduced. \* \* \* While the laboring man is not living any life of riotous luxury, he is nevertheless benefiting to a considerable extent at the expense of the farmer.

#### FALSE REPRESENTATIONS RESORTED TO.

Of course the propagandists are not content with the plain truth. Facts are distorted and some deliberate lying resorted to. For instance, high freight rates are charged to high wages for railroad labor. The truth is that for the month of September, 1923, railroad labor received the smallest percentage of railroad income since 1917. Out of the dollar paid for freight railroad labor received 43.33 cents for 1917. In 1920 labor's share was 59.59 cents, for 1922 labor's share was 47.50 cents, while for September, 1923, it was only 46.78 cents. Labor's share has fallen 12.81 cents on each dollar since 1920, or, stated in another way, the railroads now have 12.81 cents more out of each dollar to apply to dividends and other purposes than they had for 1920.

The effect of the reduction in labor's share is shown by the great increase in railroad earnings for the period from January 1 to September 1, 1923, as compared with the same months for 1922. I cite a few examples as illustrative of such increases:

#### EASTERN ROADS.

	1923	1922
Baltimore & Ohio.....	\$34,932,894	\$12,491,220
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	15,261,793	12,064,253
Delaware & Hudson.....	4,935,238	626,001
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	9,427,312	5,058,501
Erie.....	12,633,555	11,257,288
Lehigh Valley.....	2,779,441	740,832
New York Central.....	60,496,603	35,067,988
Pennsylvania.....	63,813,985	57,163,338
Philadelphia & Reading.....	20,434,548	6,741,276
Wabash.....	6,755,309	3,244,356

#### SOUTHERN ROADS.

	1923	1922
Atlantic Coast Line.....	\$11,001,744	\$10,839,608
Louisville & Nashville.....	16,039,164	12,993,167
Seaboard Air Line.....	5,442,310	2,724,181
Southern Railway.....	20,034,710	12,801,964

#### WESTERN ROADS.

	1923	1922
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	\$29,405,742	\$22,241,504
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	12,602,078	7,981,071
Great Northern.....	13,275,167	10,084,242
Missouri Pacific.....	5,671,625	5,344,679
Northern Pacific.....	8,616,092	8,386,732
Southern Pacific.....	32,319,156	25,766,910
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	13,786,594	11,425,141
Union Pacific.....	18,839,714	17,040,175

<sup>1</sup> Deficit.

#### LABOR COSTS EXAGGERATED.

The high price of shoes is falsely attributed to high labor costs, when, in fact, the difference in labor cost between 1913 and the present is an average of less than 40 cents per pair of shoes. A pair of fine shoes could be bought in 1913 for \$7.50. The labor cost then was about \$1 per pair. The same shoes are now being sold at from \$14 to \$16, yet the labor cost is only about \$1.40.

You pay \$1 for a necktie at a haberdasher's, yet the labor cost of producing the necktie is only 10 cents. In \$100 worth of structural steel the share of labor is only \$20. For every \$100 paid for constructing an average building labor receives \$36.99, while \$42.88 is paid for materials and \$20.13 goes for profits, overhead, and so forth.

The high price of cotton goods is blamed on 30-cent cotton, yet ordinary dress goods runs from 12 to 16 yards to the pound. It takes about a pound of cotton to make three shirts, so that the cotton cost at 30 cents a pound is only 10 cents per shirt, yet compare the cost of shirts with before-the-war prices.

Wheat is cheaper than in 1913, but flour runs from 15 to 25 per cent higher. Labor should not blame the high price of bread on the wheat grower, for wheat is cheaper than it was 10 years ago, yet the price of bread is from 25 to 50 per cent higher. And so on down the line, the high cost of manufactured articles

and food products yields no relative increase to those who labored in their production, but is absorbed by the exactions of profiteers, exploiters, and monopolists.

#### WEIRD TALES OF LABOR'S EARNINGS.

In furtherance of the propaganda, the farmer is told weird tales as to the earnings of labor. It is recounted what a great quantity of the products of the farm a day's wages will buy. If the farmer goes to buy a pair of shoes or an agricultural implement, the high price demanded will be charged to extravagant wages exacted by labor for its production.

On the other hand, the city laborer is told that the high cost of food is due to profiteering by the farmer, that the high price of clothing is caused by the exactions of the producers of cotton and wool, that shoes are expensive because hides are high. Indeed, by the same misrepresentations are producers of different kinds of farm products set against each other and prejudice invoked between members of different mechanical crafts.

Upon no other common subject is there so much misinformation afloat. So industrious are the peddlers of the propaganda that the very air is saturated with false impressions as to the return which producers and workers of all kinds receive for their labor. The farmer has little idea of the fearful economic strain to which industrial workers everywhere are subjected. The latter frequently aspire to go to the farm. They know little of the hard and stunted lives of those who till the soil. The industrial worker does not know that the farmer was successfully deflated in 1920. The farmer does not yet realize that labor resisted such deflation with only partial success and at a tremendous cost and sacrifice, and that labor's adversaries are yet deep in their plans for the destruction of its organizations and its complete subjection.

#### SELFISH GROUPS RULE BY SOWING STRIFE.

The source of inspiration for the effort to prevent cooperation between farmers and wage earners is obvious. Small groups are enjoying the chief benefits of our economic and political system. They have seized upon political power and are using it for their selfish advantage. They have usurped economic positions which enable them to exploit their less enterprising or less favored fellow citizens. Through monopolies, oppressive trade practices, and by perverting our economic system they have collected the bulk of the wealth of the Nation into a few hands, have made industry their personal servant, and have monopolized our mineral wealth, water powers, and other natural resources. Only the farms are now left in distributed ownership, and year by year holdings of farm lands are increasing in size and the number of farm workers who own their own land becoming smaller. Even owners of small farms have become, through a mortgage system, mere tenants, in substance, of great financial interests.

These small but powerful groups are able to rule both in the political and economic world because of the lack of cooperation among the masses—the failure of the masses to work together. They rule by creating jealousy and prejudice among the various groups of the people and by setting the units of the people to fighting each other. Once the masses come to an understanding and learn to work together the dominion of the selfish classes will crumble into dust.

There is a present reason for the effort to keep labor and the farmers apart. They are finding each other out. They are coming more and more to know that their interests are not hostile but in close harmony. They are awakening to a fuller realization of their common interests and a recognition of their common enemy. The situation is not satisfactory to the powerful selfish groups. It seems that their victims are about to get together. The selfish interests would set labor and the farmer to tearing each other. They would again divide the producers so that those "who toll not, neither do they spin," may continue to dominate and to receive the best of everything.

It is indeed a strange situation that those who do the hard, dirty, and disagreeable work of production should be expected to remain content with the sheerest necessities of existence, while those who follow occupations of little or no value to society continue to enjoy not only the first fruits of the system but practically all of the favors of government. Such a situation is possible only when the producers are divided, are fighting each other.

And this the dominant few know full well. They realize that their success hangs upon disunion and strife among the producers, and so they and their affiliates, their parasites, and all the array which their influence is able to muster, are bent upon promoting strife and sowing dissension among the masses of the people which it is their purpose to exploit. They know that it

is only by keeping the masses fighting each other that those who ride at ease upon their shoulders may remain secure in their seats.

#### NEED FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

The two points upon which there is greatest need for cooperation between farmers and wage earners are in the economic and political fields. There is a desperate effort upon the part of the opposition to prevent them from coming together in either activity. Both are told that the interests of the other group are in conflict with theirs, and every sort of false propaganda is put forth to promote enmity and strife between them. Let us examine in the light of reason and known facts these issues and see whether there is harmony of interest between farmers and wage earners upon these points.

Mr. THOMAS of Kentucky. I just want to ask the gentleman if he does not think that if we should pass another emergency tariff law it would relieve the farmers?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. No; neither that nor any other measure designed to promote the interests of particular groups or of those enjoying special opportunities.

The present desperate condition of farmers generally is due to two things: First, the low prices which he receives for his products; second, the high prices which he is forced to pay for his supplies. The interests of labor are identical with his on both points. Low prices received by the farmer are not reflected in the worker's cost of living. The industrial worker is also the victim of high prices in manufactured products. His wages are fixed, as are the returns of the farmer, by the harsh law of supply and demand. The wage earner works for the least return that the employer can force him to take, and the farmer receives the least return that those who handle his products can compel him to accept. The industrial worker is no more responsible for high-priced farm supplies than is the farmer the beneficiary of the high cost of food and clothing.

#### THE FARMER IS HIMSELF A WORKER.

The farmer is a worker. His interests are no more opposed to those of the factory worker than are the latter to those of railroad employees or men in the building trades. The farmer consumes the product of the mechanic in exactly the same sense as the latter is the customer of the miner or railroad brakeman.

Indeed, the farmer consumes the product of other farmers. The cotton grower consumes the grain and hay of the western farmer. The latter consumes the cotton, potatoes, or beef of other farmers. Any conflict of interest between the farmer and industrial worker is exactly the same as between producers of different products of the farm, each of which must use the product of the other. There is even an apparent conflict of interest between farmers producing the same crop, since they are in competition in the same business and for the same market. Upon these piffling and short-sighted selfish reasons is it expected to keep apart the producers of agriculture and of industry.

But upon broader grounds and viewed as a whole the interests of all workers are in harmony. The farmer is a worker; as such it is to his interest that all workers should be well paid. There is nothing fixed about labor of any calling. To the contrary, labor is constantly flowing into better-paid callings, with the tendency to restore any disturbed equilibrium. For instance, if mechanical workers should be constantly better paid, farmers will pass into those callings. This operates to reduce competition among farmers and by decreasing production to enhance the price of their products and the return for their labor. The better-paid callings constantly draw off the surplus of labor, which produces better conditions in other callings.

The same principle applies as between farmer and industrial worker as between the various crafts of the latter. The grain farmer is benefited by the prosperity of the potato farmer on account of the tendency to draw farmers into growing potatoes, relieving the grain farmer of competition and producing an increased price for his labor. This principle is merely the application of the law of supply and demand, which at last measures the return which farmers and all other workers receive for their toil.

#### INDUSTRIAL LABOR THE FARMER'S BEST CUSTOMER.

But in a still more direct way does the farmer benefit from the prosperity of industrial wage earners. The latter are the best customers for the farmer's product. The farmer is dependent to a large extent upon home markets and home consumption. Nearly always low prices for farm produce are caused not by overproduction but by underconsumption—the inability of our home people to buy the normal quantity. This fact is illustrated by wheat, when the consumption dropped

from 5.76 bushels per capita in 1919 to 4.18 in 1920, a drop of 1.58 bushels for each man, woman, and child in the United States, or a total of about 175,000,000 bushels underconsumption for 1920. Even 1919, with 5.76 bushels per capita consumption, was subnormal, for in 1915 the consumption was 6.02 bushels per capita, or 1.84 per capita, over 200,000,000 bushels above the 1920 figures. Industry was greatly depressed in 1920. Millions of wage earners and their families were underfed. They could not buy the normal supply of bread, and as a consequence wheat prices fell like a plummet.

The chief product of the farm is food. Practically all of its products are the staple necessities of life. Farm produce is consumed in practically equal quantities by persons in every station in life. Rich and poor alike are equal customers for what the farmer has to sell. Each consumes a substantially equal quantity and pays a similar price. It is only in luxuries that the per capita consumption of persons of wealth exceeds that of the poor. The necessities are in equal demand by all. In time of depression the rich reduce in luxuries, in jewels, limousines, and finer dwellings, but only when his resources are exhausted does any man cut his supply of bread. Therefore, in a depression, though the masses must skimp on food and clothing, the wealthy continue to consume the normal quantity of the necessities of life.

Prosperity of the wealthier classes of the farmers' customers means little or nothing to him. But prosperity upon the part of the masses means increased consumption of farm produce and better prices for the farmer. Prosperity of the masses inevitably produces an increase in consumption and price and eventually the prosperity of the farmer. The farmer is bound to the industrial worker by the strongest of all economic ties—he must look to him as the chief consumer of the produce of his farm.

#### THE HIGHEST DUTY OF STATESMANSHIP.

The highest duty of the statesmanship of America is to bring the producers face to face with the consumers in direct dealing so as to permit the least possible intervention of middlemen. The tendency of recent decades has been in the opposite direction. The proportionate number of those engaged in the production of the necessities of life has steadily decreased. Within 10 years prior to 1920 the farming population shrank from 33 to 26 per cent of the whole. An increasingly large percentage of our wage earners are engaged in the production of luxuries and articles which can not be classed as necessary to existence. In steadily increasing numbers are men being brought into callings which either minister to the rich or have a parasitic nature. Witness the growth of our great cities at the expense of the rural districts, with the rapidly increasing classes of speculators, traders, brokers, dealers, agents, and others who do nothing of any social value, not to speak of those altogether idle. Formerly the producer of the necessities of life produced only sufficient for himself and, say, six other persons. It is obvious that now he must carry on his shoulders some 15 to 25 persons.

The past eight years have brought an increase of over 100 per cent in the spread between what the producer receives and what the consumer pays. For illustration, where the producer formerly received a certain price and the consumer paid a 50 per cent advance thereon, the producer now receives even less in purchasing value than his former return, whereas the middlemen have more than doubled their profits. Prices to the consumer are wholly disproportionate to the return of the producer. This aggravation of the cost of living is caused by the increase in middlemen, handlers, and speculators, and to combinations, monopolies, unfair trade practices, and to a welter of extortion and profiteering which we have inherited from the war period.

#### HOW PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS ARE GOUGED.

It is estimated that for the year 1922 the farmers of the United States received a total of \$7,500,000,000 for their produce, and that for the same produce the consumers paid \$22,000,000,000. The farmer who produced the commodity received less than 30 cents from each dollar that the consumer paid for it, so that there went to handlers, speculators, dealers, carriers, and other middlemen 70 cents from every dollar that consumers paid.

In a recent article B. F. Yoakum, prominent in conservative railroad circles, stated that the Irish potato crop of 1922, totaling 451,185,000 bushels, yielded the farmers an average price of 56 cents per bushel, totaling \$252,000,000; that the consumer paid an average of \$2 per bushel for these potatoes, a total of \$902,000,000, leaving for middlemen and other handlers \$650,000,000 as a return for standing between the farmer and the man who ate his potatoes.



The possibilities of economic cooperation between farmers and wage earners are stupendous. I have no doubt that the next generation will see a tremendous advance along that line. We will see in America something of what is seen in the English Rochdale plan, in the Danish cooperative system, and in the long-extinct Russian cooperative societies. Only in America is there a better field for cooperation, because ours is a population better balanced in callings. I predict that within a decade we will find vast bodies of organized wage earners selling the product of cooperative mills and factories direct to cooperatives selling food and other produce from the farms.

Conceive of the farmers selling their 1922 production for double the \$7,500,000,000 which they actually received and realizing \$15,000,000,000 for their year's work, and on the other hand the consumers buying for \$15,000,000,000 what they were forced to pay \$22,000,000,000 for. What a wonderful prosperity would flow into both classes.

What a wonderful thing it would be if producers and consumers could be brought face to face and deal directly, each exchanging with the other the products of his toil. Conceive for a moment the producers of industry exchanging their products directly with the producers of food and other raw materials. The vision is of an unattainable ideal, but it is not without value as pointing the road that we should travel.

#### GOVERNMENTAL FAVORS FOR THE FEW.

Those who do the useful work of production and transportation represent about 85 per cent of our population; traders, agents, brokers, and speculators about 10 per cent; and capitalists, professional classes, and idlers about 5 per cent. What a commentary to find that all governmental favors and practically all public concern are devoted to the 15 per cent not engaged in production, and that the great bulk of our laws are passed at their instance and for their benefit.

The need for economic cooperation among farmers and wage earners is indeed great, but it is in the field of political activity that the need for cooperation is most urgent. The cry is loud and insistent for political partnership between farmers and wage earners to secure consideration by government of the pressing problems of workers of farm, mine, and factory. It is the call of humanity that the great majority shall receive first consideration to the end that the business of doing useful labor may be fostered and those who toil in every activity be protected.

#### UNION FOR COMMON DEFENSE.

But it is not merely in the effort to secure laws for the protection of all men who toil that farmers and wage earners should unite. The most pressing call for united action is for their common defense. The workers on farms and in factories have common cause in self-protection from the aggressions of the selfish groups who have seized our Government and are perverting it to their selfish purposes.

The monopolists, the extortioners, the profiteers, all those who have perverted government into an instrumentality for working their own selfish advantage, must be dethroned. It is illogical that the few should rule the many and that the multitude should be victimized for the advantage of small selfish groups. I can not believe that it is in accord with the Divine will. There is no inherent natural difference in men of various classes. All come from the same source and all march to a common destiny. By sheer luck, the accident of birth, chance opportunity, unscrupulous greed, or, in a few cases, by preeminent ability, a relative few attain dominant positions of wealth, power, and authority. But there lies in none of these any sufficient cause or sound reason for reward and secured position for any group or class which may be inconsistent with the welfare of the masses of average men and women—the great public. Therefore it is the part of humanitarians as well as of statesmen to devote themselves to the cause of the common man.

As I have said, the political interests of the farmer and industrial worker are in full harmony, not only in a positive way but in the negative way of the matter of common defense. They have a common enemy. They are bound together with a tie of the same nature that bound us to the Allies during the World War. They are the common victims of monopoly, parasitism, speculation, profiteering, and of all of the exactions, oppressions, and greed of the exploiting classes. The latter are united in a sort of plunderbund, a solidarity in which they usually support each other's aims, tricks, and contrivances directed against the public welfare, even though as individuals some of them may be injuriously affected.

In this unity of interest against their common enemy the interests of the farmers and wage earners are bound up with those of the general public, small professional and business men, and in general the numerous groups which are not included in the common-enemy class. By the latter I mean unnecessary

middlemen, parasites, extortioning financiers, oppressive employers, and in general those who make money out of cheap labor and unjust profits in trade.

Unfortunately, many of the groups which go to make up the general public have not yet been able to see the light and are often found on the side of the common enemy, doing his voting and carrying on his propaganda. However, farmers and industrial workers, as well as common men of every group, are rapidly becoming more enlightened as to their political, economic, and social interests, and I believe the day is not far distant when they will present a fairly solid front to their common foe. In such an endeavor they may have the happy consciousness that they are not only serving themselves but at the same time are serving the best interests of their country and of mankind.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### FARMERS' PROBLEMS VERSUS INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, in intellect, in earnestness, as an orator, thinker, and formidable debater the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] has no superior in the House of Representatives; but with all of his powers and ability he has been unable to demonstrate the advisability of the farmer entering into any kind of combination, political or economic, with industrial workers. So far as interest is concerned there is a gulf between them that is as wide as the way from Dan to Beersheba.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. In a moment. The distinguished gentleman from New York, our deceased former colleague, Mr. Bourke Cockran, in April, 1921, hit the nail on the head when from this floor he said that the 6,000,000 inhabitants of New York—and there are really about six and a half million people there—are all consumers. He said he was not going to hide what they want, that they are consumers and they want everything that is raised on the farms of the country sold just as cheaply as they can get it, and that is what our working friends down in industrial Birmingham want. They want farm products just as cheap as they can get them. The industrial workers are in an entirely different position from the farmer. When they hire out for a week's work they know just as well as they know that the sun will shine the next morning that when the week ends they will have a pay envelope with so much money in it to spend. They know what to depend upon. There is no anxiety about the amount, there is no uncertainty. How is it with the farmer? He spends the winter in preparing the ground. He has to make his arrangements at a bank, many times paying 10 and 12 and 15 per cent for money with which to finance his crops. He plants his crops, sometimes two and three and four times before he gets a stand, and then what happens after he has worked for months in cultivating it? He meets all of the uncertainties that prevail in the agricultural world. There is sometimes too much rain, with floods, and then again there is a drought, and devastating hail, and the grasshoppers, and the boll weevil, and the boll worm, and every other kind of menace to his success that human nature can combat. That is the farmer's problem. His nights are spent in anxiety as to what the year is to bring forth. He knows not what there will be for his family after what little crop he makes is sold. He does not know, as the industrial worker knows, what will be his income. The gentleman said that it is a stock argument often used by people who want to exploit both the farmer and the industrial worker to say that each is in favor of tearing down the price of the other's product. But is not the argument founded upon fact? Has the gentleman ever stopped to think that every single thing that a farmer buys, every single piece of clothing and utensil he uses on the farm, is made by industrial workers? Every time they add \$1 per day to the wages of the industrial worker that \$1 is reflected in the price that the farmer must pay for that particular needed product.

Why, I can remember 25 years ago when a Studebaker 3½-inch farm wagon sold for \$60. What does it sell for now? Several times that much, which increase reflects the numerous increases in the wages of the men manufacturing it, and forces that wagon at the higher price to the farmer now. Every product that his family must buy is likewise reflected in the higher price. And then in getting it from the factory to his home he pays this increased price in railroad wages. What was it my friend read from a document as to the increased profits of railroads? But we are now concerned in this argument more about what were the increase in wages. They stand to-day over a billion dollars increase annually to what they were at the beginning of 1917. To be exact, \$1,200,000,000 annually is the increase in railroad wages that the farmers

and consumers of the country must pay. My friend said, "Well, did not the industrial workers also have to pay these increased prices, as they are consumers, too?" Yes; but they make enough money to do it with. The farmer does not, and yet every single product of the farm, everything he raises, either for eating purposes or to be manufactured into cloth or other wearing apparel, that the 6,000,000 people in New York and the industrial workers of Birmingham, and the people of Washington, D. C., must eat and wear are forced down, and these consumers are instrumental in trying to have the price decreased to the very lowest minimum possible. Why, you let the dairies out in the country—the farmers who raise milk for sale here in Washington, when by reason of the increased cost of the winter, taking more food for the cattle, better housing facilities—you let them talk about 1 cent a quart more for milk and you will find a howl here in the District from every consumer, from Congressman down; every one of us will begin to howl, and the very minute you begin to talk about the increase of any commodity that is needed by the consumers then the fight will begin.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I will yield; and I am glad to see our friend from Oklahoma back.

Mr. McKEOWN. The gentleman does not contend, though, all the increased cost to the farmer is due to wages alone? I do not understand that the increased wages is the only increase in the price of the article.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, no; I agree with my friend from Alabama that some of the railroads are making too much profit. Some of the increased cost is due to the greed of the railroad barons as well as the higher pay to employees.

Mr. McKEOWN. The gentleman thinks—

Mr. BLANTON. I do not want the gentleman to overlook that fact.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield further on this proposition, that for every cent of increase of farmers' products they sell that there is always an increase of 3 cents to the consumer? The gentleman realizes that labor—

Mr. BLANTON. I am with my friend from Oklahoma and my friend from Alabama in doing everything we can that will help to cut out the middleman, to bring the producer and consumer together all the way down the line, and I will go with them to the utmost along that route; but I do not want something to be said here that might lead some farmers of the country to be exploited by the industrial workers, who might exploit them if they form a political combine at the polls.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. BLANTON. I will yield for a short question.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. What are the industrial conditions to the farmer in the way of labor he has to get, seven or eight hour labor?

Mr. BLANTON. Why, it has ruined them; he can not work city time on the farm, and consequently in many parts of the country after the crops are made they remain to rot in the fields. They can not gather them. And if gathered the freight rates are so high they can not get them moved to market and pay the freight.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. I ask for an additional minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to say this: There has been a movement on foot, called the Farmer-Labor Party, that has been seeking to exploit the farmers by getting them into an organization and voting them at the polls. They have declined to go in. The farmers would not do it, for if there is a man on earth you can not fool it is the farmer on the farm, so far as his interests are concerned. He knows that the Farmer-Labor Party would exploit, for his partners would be men who were seeking to secure his products at the very lowest price possible and make him buy their products at highest maximum possible. It was not a success out our way in Texas. The farmers would not go in; but I hope they will join cooperative organizations of farmers that will help find them a market and a better price for their product. I hope they will stand for that, but I do not want to see them join an organization that will exploit them. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Texas a question. I think he is misinformed.

Mr. BLANTON. I would gladly yield if I have the time.

Mr. SCHAFER. The gentleman made the statement that the workman was sure on Saturday night of his daily wages.

Has not the gentleman seen times of depression when thousands of these workmen tramped the streets days and weeks trying to get a job? I myself have had personal experience of a laboring man trying to obtain work on a railroad, standing in the extra line for 30 days in order to get a chance to work 4 days in 30.

Mr. BLANTON. What I said was that when an industrial worker employed for a week reached the end of the week he got a pay envelope with the full amount of his wages in it—a definite amount. He knows exactly what he is going to get. There is no uncertainty about crop failures.

Mr. SCHAFER. That may be; but I have seen the time when thousands and thousands have waited for months in order to get the opportunity of earning a day's wages.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, that has happened under a Republican administration. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### COAL.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I want to come down to something which is specific and which concerns us consumers a little bit. These coal operators who promote strikes and then raise the price of coal are hard at work as usual. I do not know who is getting it, but I know what we are getting. In 1919, in November, I first had the experience of buying coal in the city of Washington, having established a household here. At that time everything was at its peak; everybody was getting a big price; prosperity was everywhere, and we supposed we had reached the crest, and that they were going to deflate, as they did. At that time coal, stove size, anthracite, cost me \$12.50 a ton. It has gone on and on and we have been deflated. They deflated cotton in my State from 40 cents to 10 cents a pound, and they deflated everybody else except the coal dealers. He first got up a dollar a ton then, and the next year got up another dollar, and so on; and last week I paid the same dealer for the same grade of coal, delivered in the same bin, \$17.15. That is an increase of \$4.65 a ton in four years, when everything else was going down.

We recently had a coal commission that was going to tell us what we are going to do. They have done so, and we had to bring the record into our offices in a wheelbarrow. If a person did nothing else but read it, he would be occupied on that job all the next year, to enable him to tell what is in it. It has been delivered to the President, and he says he does not know what to do with it. [Laughter.]

Last Thursday the West Virginia operators—the West Virginia operators only, I believe, but they are just an index of all of them—had a meeting in this city, and they had a very distinguished Pittsburgh stand-pat Republican address them, and they applauded his speech, and they saw to it that his speech went into every leading newspaper of the United States.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. What interest have the West Virginia operators in anthracite coal?

Mr. STEVENSON. I am not confining myself to the anthracite people. They had a man there representing the anthracite people, telling them how to do. That is all.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman does not know anything about the bituminous market to-day. Bituminous coal is cheaper to-day than it was during the war.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENSON. Certainly.

Mr. WINGO. I speak from observation. When it comes to bringing pressure to bear upon Congress, those two precious twins, the anthracite and the bituminous, are inseparable.

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes; and I want to call the attention of the distinguished gentleman to what this distinguished Pennsylvanian, representing the anthracite interests, said about Congress. This is what he said:

You will hear the anthracite industry discussed in Congress this winter out of an immensity of ignorance, and I advise you to watch closely what is done, because the fact is the majority of men who will vote upon that question do not know that there is any difference between the conditions under which anthracite is produced and the conditions under which bituminous coal is produced.

Now, gentlemen of this House of Representatives, if there is voting and talking to be done I think it is going to be done by Members elect who have come here, and the attitude of these coal operators who have raised the price was such that they applauded that statement, that we do what we do out



of "an immensity of ignorance." The gentleman who made this statement comes from Pennsylvania, where another distinguished statesman from the State of Pennsylvania procured action in the Republican national committee the other day to attempt to bring up the intelligence of the representation in the next Republican convention by bringing in 100 colored men, who know nothing and understand nothing and represent nothing, but are sold "on the hoof." That is the man who talks about Congress being immensely ignorant. [Applause.]

Why, Mr. Speaker, in 1888 a bright colored gentleman—a bright colored gentleman who has Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins—was the head of a delegation of 18 from South Carolina who went to the Chicago Republican convention. He stopped by here and saw the managers of Mr. Sherman's candidacy, and the Republican papers said he turned the solid delegation to Sherman. The next day the papers said the South Carolina delegation was "sold" to Alger. But the next day after that the Sherman managers "bought" them back. The day after that, when things came to a crisis and Mr. Harrison appeared in the offing as the likely Republican nominee, they sold out to Mr. Harrison and came in on the Republican band wagon, and that colored gentleman that I speak of became an opulent citizen for the balance of his days. [Laughter.]

He was my client. I know he had money, because I got it every now and then. He was a good man and paid his lawyers. One day I said to him, "Deas, they do say that you sold South Carolina colored men at Chicago in 1888 for a pretty good price." He says, "Colonel"—he was a very polite man and always called me colonel—"a colored man was worth more in Chicago in 1888 than he was in South Carolina in 1860." [Applause on the Democratic side.] And this gentleman from Pennsylvania who backs them has made it possible to bring an increased number of them into the Republican convention in order to destroy the influence of white men who represent something, and yet he gets up here and talks about this Congress being immensely ignorant.

Mr. EDMONDS. Was the gentleman acting under your advice in traveling to Chicago?

Mr. STEVENSON. No; he did not need advice; he knew the crowd he was going to deal with; he knew where they kept things and he was going to grab everything he could.

Mr. SABATH. Of course, in Chicago we always pay good prices; but that practice did not only prevail in 1888, because high prices were also paid in 1920.

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes; I have no doubt of it, because where the money is there will eagles be gathered together.

Mr. EDMONDS. You know, prices were higher in 1920 than they were in 1888.

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes; and they were probably worth more then. I want to say this in conclusion. That incident embalmed in the literature of this country the remark of one of Mr. Sherman's managers, "That the trouble with those South Carolina coons is that they won't stay bought." And I want to warn you gentlemen who are going to deal with them in Cleveland this year that you had better have a good bill of sale whenever you pay for them.

This gentleman then goes ahead and begins to talk about the gentlemen over on your side known as the progressives. I have no brief to appear for them; they are capable of taking care of themselves, I will admit, according to the developments which happened here this morning, and those which are going on somewhere else in this Capitol to-day. Here is what he says about them:

Progressives in Congress are men "who want to go somewhere, but don't know where."

Now, gentlemen, that is the difference, in my judgment, between a progressive and a stand-pat Republican. The stand-patter knows where he is going, but does not want to go; and the progressive does not know where he is going, but he wants to go. The standpatters' destiny is Salt River and the date of their arrival will be about the 7th of next November, 1924. That is where the standpatter is going. He goes on and says:

They'll always be that sort of a group in Congress whose ideas are formed by a mixture of ignorance and prejudice and hope, but there'll never be a time when these unthinking can frame the legislation at Washington unless the Anglo-Saxon character of our population is changed by unchecked immigration.

Well, they are ignorant, but where were they raised? They grew up out in the Northwest where standpatters, like John C. Spooner, were dominating and consistently shutting off the light from the masses, so that you can not blame them for being somewhat ignorant, but I think you will admit with me that

they showed considerable intelligence by the way they have bumped the majority over on the Republican side.

Mr. WINGO. Is the gentleman still discussing the progressives?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SANDERS of Indiana). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEVENSON. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. EDMONDS. Reserving the right to object, is the gentleman going to continue in the coal business or is he going to talk politics?

Mr. STEVENSON. Well, I reserve my rights on that.

Mr. EDMONDS. I would like to know, because if the gentleman is going to talk coal I would like to stay, but if he is going to talk politics I can go out.

Mr. STEVENSON. The gentleman can go out to dinner, because I can not make any impression on him by anything I might say.

Mr. WINGO. If my friend will permit, I think, although the gentleman from Pennsylvania may want to appear facetious, that he will find the gentleman right on the job if he does undertake to discuss the coal business, and that he will not be as ignorant as the gentleman says he is.

Mr. STEVENSON. He is not one of the fellows this orator was talking about; he is talking about the progressives being so ignorant.

The developments which have resulted remind me of an occurrence in the Carolinas during the Revolutionary War. Tarleton, the bloody veteran who made a streak of blood across South Carolina, was checked at the Battle of Cowpens, and his career was blighted right away. The clash came between him and Col. William Washington, of Virginia. They came to the point of a hand-to-hand combat and Colonel Washington maimed him by striking off one of the fingers of his hand, but he escaped on a fleet horse and got away. He was with Cornwallis in his retreat across North Carolina, which ended at Yorktown, Va., and ended in the United States acquiring its independence.

At a social function held in Halifax, N. C., he met Mrs. Wiley Jones, one of the beautiful and brilliant women of that period, and something was said complimentary of Colonel Washington. Colonel Tarleton said, "Why, I have heard that this fellow Washington is a very illiterate fellow and can not sign his name." Mrs. Jones replied, "Well, Colonel, I think you will admit that if he can not sign his name you carry evidence of the fact that he can make his mark." So I think these progressives, by bumping one of the old members of the standpatters off of the Rules Committee, are certainly entitled to credit for at least having made their mark over on that side, and I believe they are going to continue making their mark. [Applause.]

Now, why all this attack upon the progressives? Is this a courting party between them and the standpatters, and are they attempting, with all of this vituperative language, to attract them back to them?

I notice in the Evening Herald, of Rock Hill, S. C., this morning a picture entitled "Elephant tamer." You will note that the progressive bloc is sitting on top of the elephant's head. It is marked "Sixty-eighth Congress," and the elephant is saying, "I can see right now that this is going to be a hectic circus," and it looks that way to me, and from what they have accomplished here already I think these ignorant progressives are going to make it pretty hectic.

This courtship between the distinguished gentleman who made that speech and the progressives reminds me of a case I heard when I was a schoolboy in western North Carolina, where a fellow by the name of Bill Whittington was courting Viney Head, a grass widow. He went to see Viney on Saturday night as usual and found her smiling on another suitor. She had her best wares on the table and she had her best food on the wares and they were sitting down eating supper when Bill walked in. Bill did not like that, and he just simply kicked the table over, broke up the dishes, scattered the supper, and played havoc generally, and the dog, which was under the table, got after him. Sometimes they have a dog under the table in that country. He shot the dog, and when Viney finally remonstrated with him he slapped her cheeks and took a barrel stave and ran his rival off the premises. They then indicted him for the various offenses growing out of that kind of conduct, and I heard the trial. He was represented by a stand-pat Republican lawyer, who subsequently represented that district now so ably represented in this House by Mr. Dough-

TON. Here was his plea: He said, "Boys, you must not convict Bill. He was just courting Viney. Of course, he was a little rough, but that is the way we do our courting out there in the Brushy Mountains." The jury did not accept that plea.

I take it for granted that this gentleman is simply courting these progressives, but if they yield to that kind of courtship and walk into the arms of these men again when they have a chance to stay out and ride between the ears of the elephant, as they are in this picture, they might just as well be consigned to that dungeon which the tyrant had where he sent people about to be executed, over the door of which was written, "He who enters here leaves hope behind."

Now, I have not said who the gentleman is. Possibly the rules of this House would prevent, but I have told you where he lives, and I am going to give you a verse of Scripture that will locate him. When the Pharisees and Scribes came back from John the Baptist's camp meeting over at Jordan and came to interview the Master about it, he began to ask them about it and said, "What went ye out into the wilderness for to see? A reed shaken by wind." Now, gentlemen, you can decide who he was. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask the same privilege. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON] asks the same privilege. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2.34 o'clock p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned to meet on Thursday, December 20, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

190. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation "To provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a naval reserve and a Marine Corps reserve," to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

191. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, made in the States and Territories under the provisions of an act of Congress approved August 30, 1890; to the Committee on Agriculture.

192. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination and survey of Hoskins Creek, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

193. A letter from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitting a statement showing by location, salary, range, and bureau designation, employees receiving an aggregate salary of \$2,000 and over as of December 1, 1923, for central office, and of November 1, 1923, for field; to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. KIESS: Committee on Printing. H. R. 506. A bill to authorize the Public Printer to fix rates of wages for employees of the Government Printing Office; without amendment (Rept. No. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARKLEY: A bill (H. R. 3906) to repeal the tax on admissions and dues; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3907) to repeal the tax on telephone and telegraph messages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3908) to prohibit the collection of surcharges for transportation of persons or baggage in connection with payment of parlor or sleeping car fares; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 3909) to extend the provisions of the pension act of May 1, 1920, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVILA: A bill (H. R. 3910) to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 3911) for the restoration of the long-continued early successful American policy of discriminating import duties and tonnage dues for the protection of American ships and their prosperous maintenance in foreign trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3912) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 3913) to refer the claims of the Delaware Indians to the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 3914) to amend the trading with the enemy act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 3915) to authorize an appropriation to enable the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide for the construction of additional hospital facilities and to provide medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies for persons who served in the World War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and the Boxer rebellion, and are patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H. R. 3916) to amend the trading with the enemy act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 3917) amending the Army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, providing for appointment and retirement of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps or contract surgeons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 3918) to amend section 72 of chapter 23, printing act of 1895; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. HILL of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 3919) making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers of the United States Army, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 3920) to establish a department of economics, government, and history at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., and to amend chapter 174 of the act of Congress of April 19, 1910, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEWTON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 3921) providing for the improvement and completion of prescribed sections of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3922) providing for hospitalization, medical treatment, nursing, and all necessary care of disabled ex-service men; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 3923) to create a department of education, to authorize appropriations for the conduct of said department, to authorize the appropriation of money to encourage the States in the promotion and support of education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 3924) providing for the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SWANK: A bill (H. R. 3925) providing for jury trials in cases of indirect contempt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 3926) to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the White River National Forest, Colo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3927) granting public lands to the town of Silverton, Colo., for public-park purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.



By Mr. TILLMAN: A bill (H. R. 3928) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1921; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3929) providing for hospitalization, medical treatment, nursing, and all necessary care of disabled ex-service men; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3930) to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TUCKER: A bill (H. R. 3931) to amend paragraph 11 of section 1001 of an act entitled "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved November 23, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 3932) to provide for the suspension of immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 3933) for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOLFF: A bill (H. R. 3934) providing for hospitalization, medical treatment, nursing, and all necessary care of disabled ex-service men; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 3935) to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a naval reserve, and a Marine Corps reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 3938) to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to those who have served with the military and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 3939) to authorize a system of standardization of public buildings in cities the postal receipts of which have reached stated amounts, and to authorize construction when the business of the Government justifies same; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DOUGHTON: A bill (H. R. 3940) for the erection of a post-office building at Albemarle, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3941) for the erection of a post-office building at Lenoir, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3942) for the erection of a post-office building at Mooresville, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 3943) for the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Wagoner, in the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 3944) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Indianola, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3945) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Nevada, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3946) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Knoxville, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3947) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Winterset, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H. R. 3948) for the erection of a public building or buildings for a United States immigration station, Governors Island, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 3949) to provide for the erection of a public building at Everett, Bedford County, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WOODRUM: A bill (H. R. 3950) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such land in the city of Radford, Va., as may be necessary for the location of a post-office building in the said city, and also to construct a suitable building thereon, and make an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3951) for the construction of a public building at Roanoke, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 3952) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Bowling Green, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3953) providing for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Wellsville, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEAGALL: A bill (H. R. 3954) to provide for the erection of a public building at Union Springs, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COLTON: A bill (H. R. 3955) to authorize the erection of a Federal building at Ephraim, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3956) to provide for the erection of a public building at Price, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3957) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Manti, Utah, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3958) to increase the cost of the public building at Vernal, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3959) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Ogden, Utah, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BIXLER: A bill (H. R. 3960) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building for a post office at St. Marys, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3961) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Franklin, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3962) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building for a post office at Johnsonburg, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3963) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building for a post office at Greenville, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3964) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building for a post office at Farrell, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3965) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building for a post office at Warren, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURTNESS: A bill (H. R. 3966) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building at Fargo, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 3967) to place control of Columbia Institution for the Deaf entirely under the president and board of directors of the institution and Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 3968) to provide for the erection of a public building at Corbin, in the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3969) to provide for the erection of a public building at Barbourville, in the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3970) to provide for the erection of a public building at Harlan, in the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WHITE of Kansas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 93) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. HOCH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 94) directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to take action relative to adjustments in the railroad freight rate structure and the fixing of rates and charges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 95) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, and the terms of Representatives, and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress; to the

Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. SABATH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) amending the immigration act of May 19, 1921; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FREDERICKS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 97) for the appointment of one member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAGUE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 99) authorizing the erection of a monument to General Wayne and Legion at Defiance, Ohio, and markers for fort site, and retaining walls to prevent erosion at confluence of Maumee and Auglaize Rivers; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 100) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 101) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TINKHAM: Resolution (H. Res. 97) proposing an amendment to the Rules of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STALKER: A bill (H. R. 3936) for making all Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States citizens; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 3937) for making all Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States citizens; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ALDRICH: A bill (H. R. 3971) to provide for a survey of Quonochontaug Inlet, Charlestown, Washington County, R. I., with a view to its improvement for navigation; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BECK: A bill (H. R. 3972) granting a pension to Elizabeth Grover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3973) granting a pension to Sarah Ann Starr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 3974) granting a pension to Patience Young; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3975) to provide for an examination and survey of Mill Creek, Middlesex County, Va., and of the channel connecting said creek with Rappahannock River, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3976) to provide for an examination and survey of Monroe Bay and Creek, Westmoreland County, Va., and of the channel connecting said creek with Potomac River, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3977) granting a pension to Karoline Umlauf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 3978) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dayton, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3979) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cleveland, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3980) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New Waverly, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3981) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Liberty, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3982) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Willis, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3983) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Huntsville, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3984) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Onalaska, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3985) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Montgomery, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3986) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Livingston, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3987) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Conroe, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3988) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Shepherd, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3989) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Corrigan, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3990) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Trinity, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3991) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Coldspring, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3992) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lovelady, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3993) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Groveton, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3994) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Crockett, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3995) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Grapeland, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3996) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Elkhart, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3997) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Frankston, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3998) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Anahuac, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3999) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Galveston, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4000) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Palestine, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4001) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Texas City, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 4002) granting a pension to Hannah Dougherty; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTNESS: A bill (H. R. 4003) authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to pay to Edwin Lee White the pay and allowances of his rank for services performed prior to the approval of his bond by the Secretary of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4004) for the relief of Davidson County, Tenn., and the city of Nashville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Naval Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4005) granting an increase of pension to Percy H. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 4006) granting a pension to George W. Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY: A bill (H. R. 4007) granting a pension to Charles Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4008) for the relief of Lyman H. Blakeslee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 4009) for the relief of Haskins & Sells; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 4010) for the relief of Robert June; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLTON: A bill (H. R. 4011) for the relief of Nicholas P. Pettersson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CROSSER: A bill (H. R. 4012) to reimburse William H. Flagg, and others, for property destroyed by mail airplane No. 73, operated by the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 4013) for the relief of Rear Admiral Joseph L. Jayne, United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 4014) for the relief of G. W. Bauserman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DREWRY: A bill (H. R. 4015) for the relief of Harrison Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.



By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 4016) granting an increase of pension to Moses Goldstein; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4017) granting a pension to Jacob Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4018) granting a pension to Anna Mae Banning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLEETWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4019) granting a pension to Anna (Royce) Pillsbury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4020) granting a pension to Harriet Isabel (Freeman) Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4021) for the relief of the heir at law of A. Barker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 4022) granting a pension to Mary L. Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FROTHINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 4023) granting a pension to Arthur S. Belcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 4024) granting an increase of pension to Sadie J. Waldo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4025) granting a pension to Charles Frizzell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4026) granting a pension to George A. Willey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4027) granting a pension to Clara Randall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4028) granting an increase of pension to George M. Perry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4029) granting a pension to Catherine Celley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4030) granting a pension to Mary F. Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4031) granting a pension to Abbie R. Holbrook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4032) granting a pension to Bessie B. Celley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4033) granting a pension to Martha G. Waldron; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4034) granting a pension to Jennie B. Cullum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4035) granting a pension to Bessie B. Waldo Howland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4036) granting a pension to Julia M. Fletcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4037) granting a pension to Addie J. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4038) granting an increase of pension to Edna M. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4039) granting a pension to Harriet A. Bishop; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 4040) for the relief of Thomas Malley; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 4041) granting a pension to Emmet Nordyke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWES: A bill (H. R. 4042) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4043) granting a pension to Charles H. Phelps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4044) for the relief of Alfred Walker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 4045) granting an increase of pension to Homer E. Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4046) to place Charles E. Manning on the retired list of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4047) granting an increase of pension to Livonia R. Chamberlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 4048) to place Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, retired by operation of law, on the retired list of the Army as a lieutenant general; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4049) to authorize the appointment of Sergt. Henry Nieman, retired, to the grade of first sergeant, retired, in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELLER: A bill (H. R. 4050) for the relief of Karl S. Newstrom, jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4051) for the relief of Austin G. Tainter; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KOPP: A bill (H. R. 4052) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Wheeler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H. R. 4053) for the relief of James Kesner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4054) for the relief of Joseph A. Stevenson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4055) granting a pension to Mary E. Bassett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAJOR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4056) granting a pension to Elizabeth Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 4057) granting a pension to Euphemia Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MILLS: A bill (H. R. 4058) for the relief of Lanman & Kemp (Inc.); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 4059) granting a pension to Catherine Rodgers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4060) granting an increase of pension to Margaret F. Brunner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 4061) for the relief of the Ancona Printing Co.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4062) granting a pension to Flo Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 4063) granting an increase of pension to Charlie Dyke; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4064) granting an increase of pension to William J. Combs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4065) granting an increase of pension to Russell M. Huff; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire: A bill (H. R. 4066) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth T. Cousens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 4067) for the relief of Duncan McCoy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHALL: A bill (H. R. 4068) authorizing the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claim of Capt. David McD. Shearer for compensation for the adoption and use and acquisition by the United States Government of his patented inventions; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 4069) to correct the military record of Stephen L. Noland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4070) granting a pension to Harriett L. Carr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 4071) granting a pension to Addie E. Swegar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPROUL of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4072) for the relief of Arthur F. Swanson, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4073) providing for the presentation of a medal of honor to William M. DeHart; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 4074) granting a pension to Margaret Newell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINCHER: A bill (H. R. 4075) granting a pension to Rose Lamb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 4076) for the relief of John J. Corcoran; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4077) granting a pension to Charles F. Ogden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAILE: A bill (H. R. 4078) for the relief of the Rio Grande Junction Railway Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4079) granting an increase of pension to Celia Ann Shore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 4080) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Sanders; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SPROUL of Illinois (by request): Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 92) for the relief of the Tupman Thurlow Co. (Inc.); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BERGER: A bill (H. R. 4081) establishing a revolving guaranty fund not to exceed \$1,000,000,000, and to provide for security and indemnity to the United States Government against liability on account thereof; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

247. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of President Fred A. Muschenheim and members of the Hotel Association of New York City, assembled in annual convention in New York City; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

248. Also, petition of American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, favoring the release of prisoners in Irish prisons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

249. By Mr. BURTON: Petition protesting against French occupation of Rhine zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

250. By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Papers to accompany House bill 4005, granting a pension to Percy H. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

251. By Mr. CRAMTON: Petitions of Mrs. George Millus, secretary Woman's Home Missionary Society, Elkton, Mich., and Mrs. E. A. Johnson, secretary Huron County Sunday School Association, Port Hope, Mich., urging an amendment to prohibit child labor; to the Committee on Labor.

252. By Mr. DOYLE: Petition of city council of the city of Chicago, Ill., petitioning Congress to amend the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wine and beer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

253. Also, petition of the city council of the city of Chicago, protesting against the passage of any legislation affecting the sovereign rights of the States of this Union; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

254. By Mr. DRIVER: Petition of the Wynne Chamber of Commerce, Wynne, Ark., in regard to transportation act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

255. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the city council of the city of Chicago, favoring modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

256. Also, petition of the Chicago Association of Credit Men, favoring the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for reduction of Federal taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

257. Also, petition of the Ottawa (Ill.) Chamber of Commerce, opposing any amendment or change of the transportation act during the present session of Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

258. Also, petition of the Military Order of the World War and various other organizations, favoring retirement of emergency Army officers disabled in the service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

259. By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Dolores Parlor, No. 208, Native Sons of the Golden West, San Francisco, Calif., urging the enactment of laws excluding from entry into the United States all persons ineligible for citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

260. By Mr. MACGREGOR: Petition of Maurice A. Wall Chapter of the Disabled Veterans of the World War, protesting any reduction in training maintenance pay; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

261. Also, petition of Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., approving the tax-reduction plan of Secretary Mellon; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

262. Also, petition of city council of the city of Chicago, to so amend the Volstead Act that light wines and beer will be permitted; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

263. Also, petition of city council of the city of Chicago, Ill., protesting against any legislation affecting the sovereign rights of the States of the Union; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

264. Also, petition of Typothetae of Buffalo, an association of employing printers, approving the tax-reduction plan of Secretary Mellon; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

265. By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Louis A. Elmore, Berkeley, Calif., in re legislation relative to salaries of railway postal clerks; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

266. Also, petition of National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations, New York City, in re Pullman surcharge; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

267. Also, petition of citizens of New York and various national organizations, indorsing legislation relative to retirement of emergency Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

268. Also, petitions of the B. F. Keith circuit of theaters, New York City, in re income tax; National Association of Upholstered Furniture Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill., in re income tax and soldiers' bonus; California Corrugated Culvert Co., West Berkeley, Calif., in re income tax; and Citizens Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Calif., in re income tax and soldiers' bonus; Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in re income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

269. Also, petitions of C. L. Best Tractor Co., San Leandro, Calif., in re income tax and soldiers' bonus; Moreland Motor Truck Co., Los Angeles, Calif., in re income tax and soldiers' bonus; National Association of Real Estate Boards, Chicago, Ill., in re income tax; the Little River Redwood Co., Cannell, Calif., in re income tax; and Western Pipe & Steel Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif., in re income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

270. Also, petition of Max Baer, Placerville, Calif., in re cut-price advertising; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

271. Also, petition of Joseph E. Stansfield, first lieutenant, Coast Artillery, and Harold R. McKinnon, first lieutenant, One hundred and forty-fourth Field Artillery, at United States Veterans' Hospital No. 24, Palo Alto, Calif., in re retirement of disabled emergency Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

272. By Mr. SABATH: Petition of the city council of the city of Chicago, Ill., urging Federal control of radio communication; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

273. By Mr. SNELL: Petition protesting against any legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of the pistol and revolver and ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

274. Also, petition of Mr. A. H. Scudder (representing candy manufacturers in the United States), to reduce excise tax of 3 per cent on candy manufacturers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 18, 1923.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, every day gives to us an increased impression of Thine infinite care over us and how Thou dost want us to fulfill our obligations in the sight of Him who thus keeps us day by day and enables us to perform high and holy duties. We beg of Thee that we may understand much more clearly how to interpret Thy ways and walk in paths agreeable to Thy good pleasure, so that now and always there may be enjoyed the consciousness that we please Thee. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. LODGE and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

GEORGE A. SANDERSON, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask the permission of the Senate to have passed two formal resolutions of notification which I omitted to present yesterday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolutions will be read for information:

The resolution (S. Res. 85) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of George A. Sanderson, of Illinois, as Secretary of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 86) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of George A. Sanderson, of Illinois, as Secretary of the Senate.

## HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. WARREN. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably without amendment House Concurrent Resolution No. 7, and I ask for its present consideration.

The concurrent resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein)*, That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 20, 1923, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian Thursday, January 3, 1924.

## INTEREST UNDER TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report of the Alien Property Custodian in response to Senate Resolution 49 (agreed to December 12, 1923, submitted by Mr. WATSON), giving information as to certain accrued interest under the trading with the enemy act, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

## SALARIES OF FARM LOAN BOARD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report of the Federal Farm Loan Board, made in compliance with Senate Resolution 22 (agreed to December 10, 1923, submitted by Mr. BORAH), transmitting information relative to salaries, positions, and expenses of said board, of the Federal farm-loan bank, and Federal Farm Loan Bureau, which was referred to